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NUCLEAR PARITY HAS MADE FURTHER STOCKPILING 'SENSELESS'

LD261321Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI political observer V. Kortunov for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "Militarism's Impasses"]

[Text] The distinctiveness of the present stage of history is that two heterogeneous trends are coexisting simultaneously in the world arena and are opposing each other: the relaxation of tension and the arms race.

This apparently paradoxical phenomenon reflects the essence of the present crucial stage in the development of international relations as well as the tremendous difficulties and contradictions of this stage. The different approaches to the solution of today's urgent tasks displayed by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries on the one hand, and certain forces in the West on the other, are affecting all aspects of world policy. But this is perhaps manifested more graphically than anywhere else in the struggle over the biggest and most urgent problem of our time, which affects all countries and peoples--the problem of ending the arms race and disarmament.

Both the discussion at the current 33d session of the UN General Assembly and the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks, both the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and many other recent actions attest convincingly that this problem has become firmly established on the agenda of contemporary international life and can no longer be hushed up or bypassed, still less left unresolved. On the other hand, experience shows that extremely powerful forces representing the military-industrial complex and NATO circles still stand in the way of a solution and are retarding progress in every way.

Meanwhile, as discussions are going on in the West, the opponents of a solution are heaping up all kinds of obstacles and red tape, military production lines are working at top speed, and military budgets are continuing to grow. The danger of this situation for everyone is obvious. Moreover--and it is essential to stress this particularly--the point is not just that the solution of tasks which have long been urgent is being delayed but also that, as further scientific and technical progress is made in the military sphere, control over means of mass destruction becomes increasingly difficult. Mankind could reach that critical point beyond which it would be left with no real possibility of monitoring arms limitation agreements.

Contemporary militarism has assumed a scale unprecedented in history. It has been calculated that 15 grams of explosive are sufficient to kill a person; by 1976, 15 tons of explosive had been accumulated for every inhabitant of the earth. So where can we go from here? Yet the West's military-industrial complex is stubbornly building up its nuclear missile potential and seeking new possibilities for mass killing and destruction.

However, it is important to stress another thing too: As the destructive power of the means of destruction increases, the possibilities for using these means for political purposes is diminishing. The United States is as an example of this. The United States has accumulated a military potential that is historically unprecedented, far surpassing all other countries of the capitalist world in this respect. But has this really enhanced its political prestige and made it any easier to solve foreign policy tasks? Not at all. Since nuclear parity--the approximate balance of armaments--has taken shape in the world and hypothetical adversaries have become capable of destroying each other many times over, the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons is becoming senseless. [paragraph continues]

No aggressor can kindle the conflagration of war without the risk of transforming the entire world into a scorched wilderness and, consequently, the risk of perishing himself.

All the same, the West is continuing the arms race bacchanalia. As a result, the already thin thread holding the "sword of Damocles" of nuclear catastrophe is growing ever thinner. And unless mankind wants to remain in a state of constant alarm for its fate, it must put an end to the orgy of militarism.

There is another aspect of this problem: The arms race is already monstrously deforming the economy of many countries and is literally devouring these countries' material and spiritual resources. Militarism is usurping the achievements of scientific and technical thought, swallowing up the most valuable raw and semifinished materials and taking productive capacities away from society. Military spending is now expressed in enormous sums--more than $350 billion per annum.

Several times more money is now being spent in the world on arms than, for instance, on public health. And this at a time when 1.5 billion people, over one-third of the entire world population, are deprived of elementary medical aid. That is the case today. But what scale will military spending reach tomorrow, or in 10, 20, or 30 years? What monstrous form does the life of present and future generations threaten to assume if no end is put to the orgy of militarism?

Thus, it is perfectly obvious that the arms race is leading mankind into an impasse and confronting it with an irreversible catastrophe. And whereas it is still possible now to avoid this catastrophe, the day is not far off when this possibility will no longer exist.

The conclusion is clear. Political detente must be supplemented by military detente, that is, by a system of measures for arms limitation and disarmament. This is why the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake in this direction the most radical steps, including general and complete disarmament. But as the Western countries are not prepared to do so, the USSR welcomes any progress-even partial--in this direction.

Over the years of detente a number of important international accords have been successfully reached which are limiting the arms race. Among these are the agreements on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in space and underwater; on principles governing the activity of states in the exploration and use of space; on nuclear nonproliferation; on prohibiting the use of the seabed and ocean floor for military purposes; on prohibiting the production, development and stockpiling and the destruction of stocks of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons; the USSR-U.S. treaty limiting ABM systems; and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms. The very fact that these accords have been reached, albeit only on individual problems at the moment, attests that the task of arms limitation, and subsequently of general and complete disarmament, is perfectly realistic.

But the main task still lies ahead. In order to move further in this direction it is essential to take a comprehensive approach. Taking this into account, the Soviet Union has put forward a number of specific new projects. They provide for an end to production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and also of all other weapons of mass destruction, an end to the creation of new types of arms, the abandonment of the arms forces expansion and of increases in conventional arms by the permanent members of the Security Council and also by countries allied to them by military agreements, and so forth.
[paragraph continues]

At the current session of the UN General Assembly, the USSR has supplemented this list with proposals on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states and on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none at present.

In mounting and building up the struggle for disarmament, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries see this struggle as a fundamental task of their foreign policy, the solution of which would accord with the vital interests of all mankind. "To do everything to end the arms race and strengthen peace and the peoples' security--we see this as a fundamental task of our foreign policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his Baku speech. "...And let no one be in any doubt that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries will continue to make a fitting contribution to the solution of these tasks, which are important for all mankind."

'OVERWHELMING MAJORITY' OF AMERICANS FAVOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD261634Y Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The successful completion of the USSR-USA Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) will be in the interest of detente and disarmament, of improving relations between the two countries. This is the view of prominent representatives of political, public and business circles in the USA, who urge the American administration to adhere to a realistic position and rebuff attempts by enemies of detente to drag out the conclusion of a SALT agreement, which is vital for curbing the arms race and strengthening universal peace.

The overwhelming majority of the American people comes out in support of new Soviet-American agreement, a TASS correspondent was told by the well-known American sociologist, Dr. George Gallup, the head of a public opinion institute. He stressed that according to public opinion polls held by his service, the struggle of the Soviet Union and its leaders for ending the the arms race, for real disarmament is meeting with growing trust and understanding on the part of Americans. The U.S. Government, in his view, ought to support the Soviet Union's consistent efforts directed at curbing the arms race, since the successful development of detente and Soviet-American cooperation will depend on how the leaders of the two great states--the USSR and the USA--discharge the responsibility they bear.

Retired Lieutenant General Gavin, chairman of the board of the Arthur D. Little Company, urged the American leaders to bend effective efforts toward achieving a SALT agreement. The matter now rests with the American side, he stressed. The U.S. Government must vigorously seek reasonable accords with the Soviet Union that would help to curb the arms race.

K. Marsi, one of the leaders of the American Committee for East-West Accord, voiced concern over the efforts of certain quarters in the USA to hamper the conclusion of a SALT agreement. One must not give in to pressure from these quarters, he noted. If successful, the talks may make a major contribution to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence, for the signing of a Soviet-American agreement will put limits to the deployment of the most dangerous type of arms. This will not only allow to reduce astronomical military spending, but will render invaluable aid to the USA in controlling inflation and unemployment.

There is no reasonable alternative to detente and disarmament, Marsi said. This is why we welcome any efforts leading to the earliest conclusion of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. We are confident that this goal answers the vital interests of all nations.

GLAZUNOV APPEALS TO WEST FOR HONESTY IN MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

LD262208Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] Viktor Glazunov comments on the progress of the Vienna talks on mutual cuts in military forces and weapons in central Europe:

When, less than 5 months ago, the socialist countries participating in the Vienna talks put forward their new proposals, the Western side evaluated them as constructive, and as presenting a rational and realistic compromise. But there has still not been an official Western response to these proposals. What is more, the propaganda media in the West suddenly started talking about a hardening of both sides' positions at Vienna. But what has happened? What has changed in the last few months? Maybe the positions of the Warsaw Pact countries have been reversed? No, the proposals they made remain in force. Their substance, in short, is as follows: As a result of the cuts, equal, joint levels of numbers of armed forces must be established by NATO and the Warsaw Pact--900,000 each, including 700,000 each for land forces. These represent the same collective ceilings on which the West insisted. All participants in an agreement assume responsibility for the cuts, but as the West wanted, during the first stage, cuts are to be undertaken by the troops of the Soviet Union and the United States, in equal percentage, proportional to their present numbers and the Soviet Union will carry out cuts on a division level, and the United States on a brigade level. Here again, the West's requirement is being taken into consideration. For the present, air forces are being excluded because the West stubbornly refuses to agree on cuts in that area. It is only fair, therefore, that the socialist countries should require these air forces not to be further increased.

As one can see, the Warsaw Pact countries took into consideration many of the Western side's requirements by amending their proposals. But the West's position during the negotiations has actually remained unchanged. And this position is flimsy: The West insists on an asymmetrical scheme of cuts, according to which the Warsaw Pact countries would have to cut three times more troops than the NATO countries, and this in conditions of an approximately equal correlation of forces in central Europe. It is clear that the socialist countries cannot agree to a step of this kind.

At present it seems that the West still lacks a genuine willingness to achieve agreement at Vienna. There is a serious reason for this--the long-term program adopted at the May session of the NATO council in Washington. It envisages an increase in the military potential of this bloc; it also includes a 3 percent yearly increase of military expenditure and the introduction of new types of weapons such as cruise missiles. The neutron weapon has again been put on the agenda. The NATO countries are also increasing the number of their troops and intend to keep increasing them in the future. During the past 3 years, the United States has transferred some 40,000 troops to the FRG, and a further 8,000 more are to be transferred in the near future. The West German Bundeswehr has also increased numerically.

In the light of all these facts, it becomes clear why the Western participants in the Vienna talks are stubbornly refusing to accept the socialist countries' proposals to freeze the level of troops in central Europe during the negotiations.

The question of reducing troops and armaments in central Europe is not all that complicated, but one must act honestly, without attempting to obtain onesided advantages at the negotiating table. The principles of equality and the unthreatened security of all of the sides have been coordinated at the beginning of the Vienna talks. Only by abiding by these principles can one expect progress at Vienna.

WEST SHOULD GIVE UP UNREALISTIC STANCE AT MBFR

LD261620Y Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

["The West Should Cover Its Half of the Road"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, October 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The fifth anniversary of the opening in Vienna of the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe falls due on October 30. The USSR and other socialist countries, parties to the negotiations, are consistently working toward elaboration of a mutually-acceptable agreement, aimed at lessening military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent without prejudicing the security of any of the sides. They are doing their utmost to have a headway in the negotiations. A vivid testimony of this is constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, being advanced throughout the whole course of the negotiations. Of particular significance is the far-reaching initiative of June 8, this year, which takes into account, to a major extent, a number of elements of the Western position and thus creates the foundation for a would-be agreement.

The Vienna negotiations, the TASS correspondent has been told by head of the delegation of the Polish People's Republic Ambassador T. Strulak, play a fundamental important role in the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension. The main aim of these negotiations is to draw up an agreement on reduction of a high level of concentration of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty troops in central Europe. The socialist countries, parties to the negotiations, believe that renunciation of attempts to attain unilateral military advantages is one of the most important prerequisites of progress in the Vienna negotiations. But exactly such attempts have so far been made in the Austrian capital by the NATO states. A cause of anxiety are also the efforts of these states aimed at building up their armaments in Europe, which obviously runs counter to the goal of the negotiations.

Western countries have not yet replied to the June proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. But nevertheless NATO representatives demand that the socialist states should already now introduce corrections into their proposals, and continue to insist on their over-stated estimation of the strength of the troops of the socialist countries in the would-be reduction area. The Western side should, at long last, give up its unrealistic position.

The success of the Vienna negotiations would be of great significance for supplementing political detente with measures in the military sphere, said the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria N. Shopov.

The proposals advanced by delegations of socialist countries throughout this period are a genuine manifestation of their peaceful policy. Unfortunately, the NATO countries still hold such a position which retards progress in the Vienna dialogue. The socialist states have the right to expect the West to cover its half of the road towards consolidation of peace in the centre of Europe.

SOCIALIST PARTIES' SCHOOLS CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUCHAREST

LD261423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 24 October, TASS--A conference of rectors of higher party schools and party academies of socialist countries--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Mongolia, Vietnam and the CSSR--opened in the Romanian capital today. The theme of the conference is "the scientific administration of socialist society and its place in the education process and in research activity."

PRAVDA LAUDS POLICIES OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD151154Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--"Socialism, born in the struggle for life without exploitation and oppression, appears in the world arena as a champion of peace and security, and this policy of the countries of socialism, their constructive proposals in favour of peace enlist the broadest support", PRAVDA writes. The newspaper points out that the countries of the socialist community not only make active peaceful steps in defence of the interests of the peoples, but by their successes in the economy promote the development of positive processes in the struggle for these interests. In this connection the newspaper PRAVDA recalls, that at the General Assembly the CMEA delegation has tabled a document which convincingly shows how consistently the countries of socialism are working for higher social production, for efficiency and perfection of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for dynamic development of the economy and raising on this basis the material and cultural standards of the population, for the development of cooperation with developing states. (They give economic and technical assistance to 78 developing Asian, African and Latin American states).

Unfortunately, PRAVDA continues, the efforts taken in favour of peace encounter bitter resistance of the forces which seek to keep the world on the dangerous arms-race path, the U.S. militarist circles, which are trying to impose upon the world [word indistinct] twist in the arms spiral, attained record-high military allocations of 117,300 million dollars for 1979 fiscal year that began on October 1. They hope to use these billions of dollars also for the production of new types of weapons, including the neutron bomb. This dangerous development of events is also the cause of concern and anxiety among the American people. The time has come to take effective decisions, once American writer E. Habbard has said that an ounce of active deeds is more precious than a pound of sermons. As never before, this should be heeded in America by those who tries through different subterfuges to go away from realities of our time.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FROM HUNGARY

LD261316Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1222 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 26 October, TASS--The CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the routine conference of the secretaries of Central Committees of parties from the fraternal socialist countries devoted to questions of organization and party work, left here today. Seeing them off at the Ferihegy Airport were K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; S. Jakab, head of the Department of Party and Mass Organizations of the HSWP Central Committee, and other officials. V. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, was among those seeing them off.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PROGRAM

LD262050Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

["International situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Moscow Radio commentator Valeriy Kosovan, with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, head of a section in the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, son of the Soviet foreign minister and director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Moscow Radio correspondent Boris Kalyagin--recorded]

[Text] [Kosovan] We shall start today's program by replying to listeners (Petron) from Chernigovskaya Oblast, (Tyutrin) from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, (Kuliskas) from Vitebsk and (Babkin) from Moscow. Comrades, you and many others would like to know what stage has been reached in the discussions on the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation.

This issue was the main one discussed at the recent talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign affairs minister, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state.

Would it be right to think that the results of the talks have brought the possibility of concluding this agreement nearer, and if so, by how much? I address this question to Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, head of a section of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Prospects for SALT

[Kobysh] The talks have been going on for years through many stages, and at present, according to the participants themselves, as well as to international observers, the sides have reached a point where very few questions remain. At the same time, one must bear in mind that a stage has now been reached in the talks where the first question is connected with the second, the second with the third, the third with the fourth; that is, the problems present themselves as a complex, and to a considerable degree it is not simply a matter of military and technical problems, but also political problems. Therefore there is no sense in simplifying this whole matter.

Nevertheless, it is possible to say that the talks passed very constructively, and were useful. One can say that the sides drew nearer in their positions, and that the conclusion is now more clearly in sight than before.

The assessment of the state of Soviet-U.S. relations made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev when he received the U.S. secretary of state met with widespread response in foreign press commentaries. Leonid Ilich called attention to the negative moments in Soviet-U.S. relations, and emphasized that smoothing them out and insuring the relations' higher development would be in keeping with the interests of both countries' peoples, and with the aims of deepening the relaxation of international tension and strengthening peace in the world.

[Kosovan] The interest shown in the world regarding Soviet-U.S. relations, and especially the conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic arms is fully understandable. Unquestionably, detente has become the determining trend in present international relations. But at the same time it is true that the arms race has not been halted.

[Kobysh] It continues, and according to calculations by a number of Western experts, up to $1 billion is being spent on the arms race daily. The Pentagon's current budget has reached almost $126 billion. Furthermore, the U.S. Defense Department expects to get up to $140 billion in the next fiscal year, at a time when tens if not hundreds of millions of people in different countries are suffering from hunger, when they are on the verge of death by starvation.

The Soviet Union considers that only the achievement of real progress in the sphere of military detente is capable of turning it into a really irreversible process. That is why our country, the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Government favor so consistently, perseveringly, and as a matter of principle a deepening of detente, and the reduction and finally the complete elimination of the threat of war. The USSR also approaches cooperation with the United States, including the matter of strategic arms limitation from the same position. The Soviet Union has been waiting and is still waiting for a similar approach--sensible and honorable--from the U.S. side.

[Kosovan] The experience of cooperation between our two states in the vitally important sphere of curtailment of the arms race does not go back very far. The documents defining the basis of our relations, including the sphere of military detente, essentially, were signed in 1972. And this experience, although quite brief, makes it possible to arrive at the conclusion that such cooperation has already produced good results.

[Kobysh] It produces positive results when the U.S. side stands firmly by realistic positions, when it is guided by a striving to give a concrete and constructive content to the paragraphs of the signed documents, and most important, when those in Washington proceed from the need to observe the principle of equal security of the partners in the talks, and not to inflict any kind of damage on the other side--when they do not try to gain unilateral advantages. Incidentally, in the fundamental document "On the Bases of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States", signed in 1972, this is the principle that is considered ass the most important and decisive.

[Kosovan] Vitaliy Ivanovich, how are the results of the Moscow talks viewed in the world?

[Kobysh] The first reaction can be evaluated as a reaction of restrained optimism. There is an understanding that the difficulties have not yet been overcome, that quite a few problems remain to be solved, but it is stressed that the existing small number of questions which remain to be settled between our countries in the course of these talks have of late received a positive impetus for their solution, and that these could be solved within the very near future. The positive assessment of the Moscow meetings by the U.S. side is also noted. Attainment of further progress in developing Soviet-U.S. relations, first and foremost in the sphere of limiting the strategic offensive arms race, is linked with great hopes, including the hopes of the U.S. public, as well as the fact that this is seen as the cornerstone in the whole restructuring of international relations, and in the creation of a world in which there is no place for armaments, where they will not be thinking about how best to prepare for another war, but about how to solve the problems besetting mankind. And of course, any progress in these extremely important talks, of which the Moscow meeting represents a significant stage, is of vital importance.

There are great hopes in developing countries--the countries faced with most serious problems--for successful cooperation between the USSR and the United States in the strategic arms limitation. They believe and hope that success in these talks will change the world climate and make it possible for mankind to concentrate on the solution of those problems which it is impossible to run away from--problems connected with eliminating hunger, with protecting the environment, with solving acute social upheavals, which to a considerably degree still divide the greater part of mankind.

Unfortunately, the cause of limiting the strategic offensive arms race still has many opponents.

It is interesting that last Sunday, when Cyrus Vance was in talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, speaking on one of the U.S. television programs on the same day, was calling for the United States to build up its strategic forces even if an agreement on the strategic arms limitation was signed. As you can see, even in the ruling circles of the U.S. Government its lf, there is by no means un unequivocal position as regards this question.

Exposure of actions damaging to the interests of the U.S. people, the interests of peace, is an indispensable condition for attaining progress in limiting strategic offensive arms. Speaking recently at the Chicago Council for International Affairs, Senator Edward Kennedy sharply criticized those who have fanned and continue to fan an atmosphere of suspicion against the USSR. He demanded that no effort be spared by the U.S. side to achieve the speediest possible signing of the agreement discussed in Moscow by the U.S. secretary of state and the USSR minister of foreign affairs. Kennedy stressed that it was high time for official Washington to support the continuous efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at attaining such an agreement. This is not just the voice of an influential senator, another voice in support of this cause, but the quintessence of the mood of the broad strata of the U.S. public. The fact that in the United States, too, the understanding of the importance of this matter, the urgency of finding a solution to this problem has not only grown but has matured, makes it possible to regard the prospects for achieving this agreement in the near future with a certain optimism.

Situation in Ulster

[Kosovan] (Konin) of Moscow asks about the present situation in the British province of Ulster. A considerable part of the Ulster population continues to wage a stubborn, hard struggle for equal civil rights, socioeconomic reforms and the reunification of Ireland. British authorities continue to forcefully suppress them. Units of the British Army, sent to Ulster in August 1969, are now the main instrument for the policy of violence and terror which official London has been conducting there now for 10 years. The emergency laws in force in Northern Ireland give the forces virtually unlimited powers. Under these laws, the notorious security forces arrest, beat up and even kill people whom they consider suspicious. They carry out mass raids and searches and deal ruthlessly with participants in demonstrations. As a result, the population of Ulster lives in an atmosphere of violence and incessant bloodshed.

Since 1969, about 2,000 people have died and over 16,000 have been wounded. Thousands of the inhabitants of this British province have passed through prison cells. Many have been tortured. Most are members of the deprived Catholic minority, which bears the main brunt of Ulster's economic difficulties as well. Unemployment there is running at 12 percent--the highest level in Britain. But there are twice as many unemployed Catholics as there are unemployed Protestants. Almost 100,000 people from Ulster have left their homeland, hoping to find peace and calm, human dignity and work abroad. Ulster today is a graphic illustration to how the most elementary human rights--political, civil and social--are crudely violated in the so-called free world.

In reply to Krylov of Murmanskaya Oblast: No there is no reliable information about the fate of Mao's wife Chiang Ching, and her relatives. According to the Chinese authorities, Chiang Ching is alive, but is being kept in total isolation from the outside world.

Politics in Cyprus

Maksim Vasilyevich (Otsepenko), who lives in the Domodedovo Rayon of Moskovskaya Oblast, is interested in the nature of the disagreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and the leadership of the Turkish community on the island, concerning ways of solving the Cyprus problem. In replying to Comrade (Otsepenko), we assume that this question will interest many other people too.

The gist of the disagreement between the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, acting on behalf of the Greek community, and the island's Turkish community's leadership is this: The Cyprus Government is striving to maintain a united state with territorial integrity, where both national groups would live side by side and closely cooperate. The leaders of the Turkish community want to separate it from the Greek Cypriots, weakening the links between the two communities, and stressing their independence. Nevertheless, the sides have reached an agreement in principle--and this is very important--that Cyprus must be a united, independent, federated, two-community state, conducting a policy of nonalinement. However, within the framework of this agreement, which fully accords with UN resolutions on Cyprus, serious differences have arisen between them on such questions as the form of the future federation, the powers of its central government and the distribution of territory between the communities.

The republic's government has still not formulated a final opinion as to whether the federation should be bizonal or multizonal, and feels that this question should be the subject of further discussion at the internal Cyprus talks under the UN aegis. The Greek community insists that regardless of how many zones there are to be in the federal state, its central government must be strong, that is, that it should have sufficient powers to guarantee preservation of the country's unity. Both communities in such a state would enjoy broad autonomy within the limits of the level of competence of their administrations. Representation of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots in federal organs such as parliament and the government should be proportional to the level of population in the communities. This principle, in the opinion of the Government of Cyprus, must also operate in the division of territories between the country's two national groups. Let us recall that the Greek Cypriots comprise over 80 percent of the inhabitants of Cyprus, and the Turkish Cypriots about 20 percent.

The leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community want a bizonal federation, reserving for their community the northern part of the island, currently occupied by Turkish forces, that is, about 40 percent of the republic's territory. They consider that the powers of the future central government should be limited. In their opinion, its main function will be to represent Cyprus as a united state internationally.

At the same time, the administration of bach zone is to be allotted the role virtually of a government within the limits of its zone. In the federal organs, the leadership of the Turkish Cypriots considers both communities should be equally represented.

The legitimate Government of the Republic of Cyprus has rejected these proposals from the Turkish community as absolutely unacceptable, pointing out that their implementation would in effect lead to the establishment of two separate states on the island.

OAS, Nicaragua

Radio listener Mikahil Vasilyevich (Telichke) of Lvovskaya Oblast asks what countries belong to the OAS, and whether the question of the Nicaraguan situation has been discussed by this organization.

The OAS includes 25 countries of the Western Hemisphere. Although this organization is considered Latin American--as its name is intended to confirm--the United States is also a member. In fact, the United States virtually set it up, and now plays the leading role in it. The 30-year history of this organization confirms that with the aid of its puppets in the OAS, Washington has constantly been forcing its own great power policies on the Latin American continent.

[Kosovan] As far as the acute worsening of the situation in the Central American state of Nicaragua is concerned, where the people have risen against the Somoza dictatorship which has lasted so many years, this question was discussed at the summer session of the OAS. But no concrete decision was taken due to the ambiguous attitude of the United States.

Somoza is a placeman and a faithful friend of the United States, and at the same time he is one of the most odious figures in the continent's history. The open support given to this repressive regime runs contrary to the widely publicized White House policy of the so-called defense of human rights. Washington is in a panic, lest with the fall of Somoza, the United States' influence in the country and in Central America as a whole be questioned. Therefore, the discussion of the situation in Nicaragua by the OAS was held solely to serve Washington's single aim: to abate the wave of the people's wrath, to wrest the initiative from the hands of the Nicaraguan patriots, and to try to save Somoza, or find a suitable replacement for him. Many observers writing about Nicaraguan events note that without U.S. support, Somoza would not stay in power.

South Africa, Namibian Question

Anatoliy Andreyevich, the heads of foreign policy departments of the United States, Britain, the FRG, France, Canada and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] met in Pretoria last week. The main topic of the talks was Namibia. What have the results of these talks been, asks (Okhlopkov) from the Moscow area, and (Grochkov) from Yaroslavl.

[Gromyko] For two decades now, Namibian patriots have been waging a courageous struggle for the freedom of their motherland, and moreover, for the last 12 years with weapons in their hands. It is also known that until very recently the Western powers invariably came out on the side of the Pretoria regime in its desire to retain at any coast its control over Namibia. And so in a situation in which the conflict between the opposing forces in the field of combat and in the United Nations is reaching an apogee, and when the scales are tipping clearly in favor of the freedom fighters, we have witnessed quite an unusual diplomatic pilgrimage by high-ranking representatives of the capitalist world to the very lair of the racist stronghold in the South of Africa.

What is going on here? Let us try to understand the heart of the problem. On 29 September this year, the UN Security Council adopted a decision granting independent to Namibia and approved a specific plan for implementing this decision. This plan pictures the creation in Namibia, in the transition period to independence, of a joint administration by the United Nations and the RSA, replacement of South African troops by UN forces, removal of all aparthied legislation, freeing of all political prisoners, repatriation of Namibian emigrees and refugees, and holding of elections, under UN auspices, to a constituent assembly of independent Namibia.

[Kosovan] What attitude did representatives of SWAPO adopt with regard to this plan?

[Gromyko] The SWAPO representatives agreed to this plan. The RSA Government rejected it and decided to hold--I can find no other word for it--a parody of elections this year under its own control, in order, as the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID put it on 16 October, to turn Namibia into its own permanent satellite. And in light of this, the West has been faced with a difficult dilemma: to support the RSA means going against the whole of independent Africa, which of course would be extremely unfavorable politically. But, as the Western capitals consider, their enormous economic and military strategic interests in that country do not permit them to come out openly against the RSA. And in their own opinion, the Western powers are making a shrewd decision: They are voting for the Security Council decision on Namibia, and at the same time they are asking that its implementation be postponed, this allegedly being necessary so that they can for the umpteenth time try, as they claim, to change the minds of the obstinate South African racists. Herein lies the explanation of the appearance of the foreign ministers of five Western powers in Pretoria.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, it is known tht some sort of compromise was achieved at the talks. What kind of compromise?

[Gromyko] The Western diplomats agreed to allow the RSA Government to hold elections in Namibia this December on a unilateral basis, elections which will undoubtedly be rigged. In exchange for this, they allegedly won an agreement that elections should be held under the United Nations' observation in June 1979.

This so-called accord, which contradicts recent decisions by the Security Council on Namibia, if implemented, will lead only to the RSA consolidating its control over Namibia. The subsequent holding of elections under the UN flag would only cover up or legalize this control, in so far as these elections would be organized first with the assistance and participation of the local leaders elected in December, who will be the racists' placemen, and second, and this is the main thing, effectively under the management of the RSA administration and police.

[Kosovan] The Western powers in Pretoria did not even win concessions from the RSA but only the appearance of a concession. So who needed this?

[Gromyko] The West needed this whole masquerade in order to win time, and in the final analysis to block the African countries' demand for introducing economic sanctions against the RSA, since the latter had, in essence, rejected the plan approved by the Security Council for a Namibian settlement.

The West's increased diplomatic efforts concerning Namibia seem to have misfired from the very start. They are not in a position to stem the increasing criticism by independent Africa of the neocolonialist maneuvers in southern Africa by the United States, Britain and their NATO allies. The Africans rightly see double dealing in the aforementioned actions of the Western powers.

As for the Soviet Union and our foreign policy, we come out in favor of implementing the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence on the basis of that country's territorial integrity. We recognize SWAPO as the true and sole representative of the people of Namibia, and we support the struggle which the Namibian people are waging against the illegal occupation of its country. The Soviet Union, together with all progressive forces, holds the view that all decisions on Namibia adopted by the UN General Assembly and Security Council should be strictly implemented without exception.

In conclusion, I wish to note the following: No matter how difficult the situation over Namibia becomes, one thing is clear: Its people, and no one else, will have the last word.

Internal Politics in UK

[Kosovan] We have been asked to include the theme of the internal political situation in Britain by Shvetsov of Krasnoyarsk, (Filimonov) of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and Mokhov of Moscow. You are answered, comrades, by our correspondent in the British capital, Boris Kalyagin, who is on the line now:

[Kalyagin] On 1 November, after a break of almost 3 months, the next session of the British Parliament opens.

Quite recently, very few members of Parliament expected that they would be assembling again in Westminster Palace after the summer holidays. The big British newspapers predicted a preterm general election, even naming possible dates for it. Although the powers of the present composition of the House of Commons expire in October 1979, its premature dissolution seemed inevitable.

The point is that since Labor came to power in October 1974, its already meagre majority in Parliament has been eliminated as a result of several defeats in by-elections. Out of 635 seats in the Commons, it now holds only 310; that is, less than half. During the last session, Labor was only able to hold power thanks to the support of the Liberal Party. But this time, they have not succeeded in agreeing on a continuation of this Liberal support.

But nevertheless, Prime Minister Callaghan stated that the Labor government does not intend to hold a preterm general election, and is ready to do battle with the opposition in a House of Commons of the existing makeup.

The first trial of strength will take place as early as next week, immediately after the opening of the parliamentary session, when, by tradition, Queen Elizabeth II will deliver a speech in the House of Lords. Her speech is prepared by the prime minister, and virtually represents the program for the Cabinet's activities for the forthcoming session. The leaders of the Conservative opposition party, together with the Liberals, have already declared that they will call for a vote of confidence and will vote against the government in the vote on the queen's speech. And this means that Labor will only be able to preserve its ruling position if it secures the support of at least one of the two small, rightwing groups in Parliament: either the Scottish Nationalists or the Ulster Unionists. Neither wants to make an official agreement with the Labor Party.

But the Nationalists have let it be understood that they are ready to vote for the government if it guarantees the early holding of the already promised referendum on granting autonomous rights to Scotland and Wales. And to all appearances, such an obligation will be included in the queen's speech.

But even if Labor does achieve a favorable outcome for itself in the vote, this will not mean that the election will be postponed for a whole year. The serious economic and social difficulties being encountered by Britain could make decisive correctives to the balance of political forces at any time.

As a result of the government's antiworker economic policies, the living standards of the working population in the country have fallen sharply. Almost 1.5 million people are still numbered among the ranks of the unemployed. Economists predict an increase in inflation, which is already 8 percent. In these conditions, the British trade unions no longer want to tolerate a policy of limiting wages of industrial and office workers, which is the basis of the Labor government's economic policy. This policy was even rejected by the Labor Party conference, and attempts to impose it by force are meeting with growing resistance form the workers. A strike of 57,000 British car workers at the Ford Company's works has already been going on for 1 month. The threat of strikes is increasing in other key industries.

The Conservatives are now trying to make use of the discontent felt by ordinary Britons for their own ends. They are eager for power, and are accusing the Labor Party of being responsible for all the country's ills. The FINANCIAL TIMES, an influential organ of British business circles, frankly admits that the Conservative leaders intend to make use of any opportunity to make political capital out of the problems facing the Labor Cabinet. But their criticism is of a clearly demagogic kind. The British Tories hope to overcome the present crisis with the aid of creating still more favorable conditions for increasing profits in the private sector, and a further onslaught on the working people's rights.

The serious economic situation which has come about in the country presages an intensification of the social struggle. As bourgeois observers themselves pessimistically note, Britain can expect an alarming winter. Most likely, the class struggle at the factory gates, not meetings in the corridors of Parliament, will determine the outcome of the current political struggle in Britain.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE ISSUES

LD261527Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by Yu. Kashlev, responsible secretary at the USSR Commission for UNESCO affairs: "Urgent Problems"]

[Text] The 20th session of the General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) opens in Paris on 24 October. Delegations from 144 states, comprised of ministers of education and culture, figures from the arts world, scientists and diplomats are to discuss diverse aspects of the cultural life of mankind and to approve this organization's work program for the next 2 years.

The sphere of UNESCO's activity is constantly expanding, reflecting the objective pattern of our time--the relentless growth of cooperation among peoples.

The most salutary influence on this process is exerted by the relaxation of tension which remains the dominant trend in the world arena, and also by such factors as scientific and technical progress, the rapid development of the mass communications media, the growth of literacy and so forth. The young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin American with their distinctive cultures are introducing new aspects into international cooperation.

More than 100 items have been placed on the agenda of the present session of the general conference; these are extremely diverse in terms of their nature and scale-ranging from UNESCO's contribution to the peace cause, to the standardization of radio and television statistics. As at previous sessions, the Soviet delegation is advocating that fundamental present-day problems whose solution can be promoted by UNESCO must be placed at the center of attention of this worldwide organization, which is second in size only to the United Nations.

The most urgent of these problems is ending the arms race. "Every sober-minded politician must realize," L.I. Brezhnev, general CPSU Central Committee and chairman secretary USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "that there is no more urgent and important a task today than ending the arms race--both nuclear and conventional--arms limitation and specific features and competence, the Soviet Union has submitted to the present session of the general conference, a draft resolution on UNESCO's contribution to the creation of favorable public opinion for ending the arms race and moving toward disarmament. Being the most influential association of cultural, scientific and educational figures, with the broadest mass base, UNESCO is doing much, and can do a great deal more for the worldwide dissemination of the ideals of peace, for holding meetings of scholars and of the public, for the preparation of school syllabuses and so forth. It is precisely toward this that the Soviet draft document is directed.

The general conference will also discuss the question of how the resolution adopted at the last session on UNESCO's contribution to the peace cause and on its tasks in promoting the exercising of human rights and eliminating colonialism and racism is being implemented. There is no doubt that this time too, UNESCO will speak out against the antipopular policy of the fascist junta in Chile, the shameful practice of apartheid in South Africa and the flouting of the Arabs' legitimate rights in lands occupied by Israel.

An organization like UNESCO naturally cannot ignore the situation in the world's "trouble-spots" including those in Asia where acts of aggression and of chauvinistic pressure on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are being manifested.

Understandably, UNESCO cannot replace the United Nations and therefore it must find its own approach to all these problems--an approach connected with international cultural, educational, scientific and information activity. However, another thing is also obvious: All this activity can be successfully carried out only under conditions of peace, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. So the complaints ringing out here and there in the West about "excessive politicization" of UNESCO are devoid of any basis and are aimed at debarring the organization from participation in the discussion of the really cardinal problems of the present time.

It stands to reason that the basic programs, organizational efforts, financial means and personnel of UNESCO are used for specific objectives connected with education, science and culture. In these spheres hundreds of interesting projects are being implemented, ranging from the multipurpose "man and the biosphere" program to the activity of the international commission for the preservation of Nubia's antique monuments. [paragraphs continues]

The organization has to its credit numerous useful undertakings, including research into the world's oceans, drawing up a program for the democratization of education, projects for the study of national culture embracing all regions of the earth and the creation of a world wide scientific and technical information system.

Special mention should be made of yet another direction of UNESCO activity which has been assuming ever increasing significance in recent years. We are talking about drawing up norms and principles of information activity in the world arena. The topicality of this task goes without saying: There are now as many as 400 million television receivers, one billion radio receivers and more than 100 telegraph agencies in existence and tens of thousands of newspapers and magazines are published in our world. The international moral-political climate and the degree of mutual trust (or mistrust) among states depend to a large extent on what kind of information is disseminated via these channels.

The 20th session of the general conference will discuss a draft declaration on basic principles of the use of the mass media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, and for combating the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid. This draft has already been approved by experts from many countries, although at the previous session in Nairobi it ran into acute opposition from certain leading imperialist countries which are seeking to intensify their ideological expansion and to prevent this activity from being subordinated to any international norms.

And today, on the eve of the new discussion, dissatisfied voices are again ringing out here and there in the West and attempts are being made to falsify the meaning of this document and even to "threaten" UNESCO with serious consequences if it is adopted. It is to be expected that at the Paris conference the developing countries which are suffering most of all from the practice of "information imperialism" and which are seeking to put an end to the situation where the Western "word-mongering monopolies" serve as masters in their spiritual life, will utter their weighty word.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is doing and will do everything possible to place the mighty potential of the mass media at the service of the cause of peace and mutual understanding on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the cultural distinctiveness of the peoples, and noninterference in their affairs.

Guided by a sincere desire to help the developing countries in the solution of their vital problems in the information sphere, the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal to this session that an international seminar of journalists be held in our country with the assistance of UNESCO to study the experience of creating national information organs and of training journalistic personnel.

In general, there are to be interesting discussions and strenuous work is to be done by emissaries of almost all the countries of the world. In the final analysis this activity is subordinated to a single lofty goal: to make the spiritual life of mankind richer, more diverse and intensive under conditions of peace, detente and growing mutual understanding.

Director General Reports

LD262138Y Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 26, TASS--Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The 20th session of UNESCO's General Conference here has embarked on general political discussion. The organization's Director General A.M. M'bow has submitted for the consideration of the delegates a report on the organization's activities for the last two years, the program and the budget for 1979-80.

The speaker dwelt at length on the role and the tasks of UNESCO in eliminating the existing economic, social and cultural inequality, in the struggle to liquidate the vestiges of colonialism and racism, to consolidate international solidarity and to create a world order which would safeguard peace, respect for human rights and the dignity of man and whole peoples.

At present, the mass media, he said, undoubtedly represent one of the most effective means for tackling mankind's most important problems--namely the problems of peace, security and disarmament, the struggle against hunger, misery, illiteracy, violations of human rights etc, putting the huge information apparatus at the service of these aims means consolidating universal solidarity, the sense of interdependence and mutual joint responsibility among the peoples.

Mass media cannot remain aloof from the gigantic efforts in shaping the new relations between people. One cannot allow the war propaganda to be continued in this or that part of the planet or that the mass media serve the racist doctrines or reflect them.

The pursuit of the struggle to consolidate peace and international understanding, against the war propaganda, racism and apartheid, UNESCO's director general stressed, means to assert true freedom of information, opposing those who are today hiding behind the slogan of the freedom of information in order to create a climate for strangulating that freedom. He called on the conference delegates to give special attention to the elaboration of the basic principles of information activities in the international arena and adopting a declaration to the effect.

The report was followed by speeches of heads of delegations taking part in the session.

TASS: UN BEGINS WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT

LD251124Y Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The United Nations Organization has officially marked the beginning of the week of actions for disarmament, which is being held for the first time in the history of the United Nations on decision of the recent special session of the United National General Assembly on disarmament. A special meeting of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly (Political and Security Questions) was held in connection with this important event. Taking part in it were envoys from all the continents of the world. In their speeches they stressed that there is no task more important and urgent for the world community than the earliest discontinuation of the arms race, achievement of genuine disarmament. The representatives of Mongolia, Romania, Sri Lanka, Ghana, Sweden, Bangladesh and other countries pointed to the need of developing dynamically the process of detente, which, in their opinion, would create conditions favouring the efforts of the states to put an end to the arms race.

In his message of greetings, the United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim pointed out that the decision to hold a week of actions for disarmament reflected the sincere concern of the countries-members of the United Nations about the danger with which the unbridled race of conventional and nuclear arms is fraught.

Speaking on behalf of the group of socialist states in the United Nations, the Hungarian representative M. Domokos stressed that the first international week of actions for disarmament made for the mobilization of world public opinion against the arms race, was intended to remind the rising generation about the horrors of past wars.

He said that the socialist states have done and are doing everything depending on them to achieve disarmament as quickly as possible, to establish a lasting world peace, to promote the peaceful coexistence of all states with different socio-political systems.

UN POLITICAL COMMITTEE BEGINS DEBATE ON PALESTINE

LD261210Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--The special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly opened a debate on a complex of questions concerning the status of the Palestinian refugees. The report submitted for discussion and also the progress of the debate so far clearly demonstrated the support by the world community of the necessity of an early and equitable solution to the Palestinian problem on the basis of safeguarding the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the setting up of their own state.

Hazim Nusaybah, the permanent representative of Jordan at U.N., said it was absolutely impermissible that attempts were being made to maintain the status of an exiled people for the Arabs of Palestine. Denouncing the actions by the Israeli occupation authorities that continue their policy of violence and wholesale reprisals against the Arab population on the seized territories, he urged the international community emphatically to demand of Israel an immediate end to the policy of flouting the elementary human rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Zehvi Labib Terazi, the permanent observer of PLO at U.N., expressed indignation and anxiety over Israel's expansionist course. Israel's actions on the occupied Arab territories, contempt and disregard for the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, he said, are illegal and prevent the establishment of a lasting and just peace in that region. The Palestinian issue, he said, including the problems of the status of the 1.8 million Palestinian refugees, are the key to a Middle East settlement, no matter whether the Israeli authorities and their patrons want to recognize this or not. In this context, the PLO representative criticised the stand of the United States, conniving at the aggressor and rendering extensive military, economic and financial aid to Israel. It is not only an accomplice of the invaders, but also an accomplice in the suppression of elementary human rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

UNITED STATES

RUSAKOV RIDICULES IDEA OF N-BOMB AS SALT TALKS LEVER

LD261411Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Rusakov: "A Turning Maneuver"]

[Text] New York, 24 October--President J. Carter's decision to produce the neutron weapon's "basic components" was accompanied by heavy administration hints that the question of whether or not there will be a neutron bomb will ultimately depend on the position of...the Soviet Union. The "logic" is: If Moscow makes "military concessions" Washington will deign to freeze neutron bomb production. This is how it has "justified" whipping up the arms race ever since the war.

The second "argument" states that the new type of weapon--in this case, the neutron weapon--improved U.S. chances at the talks with the Soviet Union on...reducing arms. This reminds me of a cartoon in an American magazine. Pentagon generals are saying: "We are not against a little bit of peace. But who's going to need us if a lasting and just peace is established?"

In fact, the arguments about "chances at the talks" are a propaganda maneuver, like the business of the White House's April statement that production of the neutron bomb was being postponed. A few weeks before Carter's recent decision to produce the "basic components" of the neutron bomb the magazine PROGRESSIVE published an article by Samuel Day entitled "The Neutron Bomb Lives On." The author cited strong evidence that work on the neutron bomb has been uninterrupted. American military specialists have made a plan which essentially means that all they need do in field conditions is add a small component to a warhead and it becomes a neutron warhead.

President Carter's decision to modernize the Lance warheads and 8-inch shells is a main step in this direction. In the future the President will be able to decide at any moment, without Congress' approval, to install the neutron components.

"Thanks to American engineers' inventiveness, the artfulness of the President's speech-writers and the enthusiasm of the 'hawks' in Congress the President has resolved the neutron bomb dilemma, " Day wrote. "The President calmed the storm of public indignation caused by recent nuclear innovation by inventing a neutron bomb which is not a neutron bomb, although only for the time being. If Congress does not interfere and if the public does not resume the struggle the Pentagon will soon have the weapon it has long sought, which will bring the world one step closer to catastrophe."

U.S. GROUPS SUPPORT IMPROVED TRADE TIES WITH USSR

LD262140Y Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: In the U.S. political circles realization is growing of the need to normalise trade relations with the Soviet Union by eliminating discriminatory restrictions which prevent both countries from establishing a broad mutually-beneficial trade exchange. As was stated by Jonathan Bingham, chairman of an international relations sub-committee on economic policy, the measures of control over the export of technology to the USSR and other socialist countries, taken at the heat of "cold war," are suffering a failure. Washington's restrictions, he said, are detrimental only to the interests of American producers.

The congressman cited the example when the governmental "control" deprived the Cleveland Cyril Bath Co of a very good contract for delivery of equipment to the Soviet Union. As a result, the congressman said, the Soviet order went to one of the French firms.

The American Committee for East-West Accord, which affiliates prominent politicians, businessmen and public leaders of the United States, has declared its resolute opposition to export controls as a means of political pressure upon the USSR. Chairman of the committee, first vice-president of the Control Data Corporation, R. Schmidt, in a letter, published in the newspaper Washington POST, writes that such practices are unreasonable. The committee, he stresses, believes that both the USSR and the United States gain from expansion of trade, and broader trade largely helps lessen international tension. In the committee's opinion, trade with the USSR and joint efforts to resolve such world problems as shortage of energy resources will only help create a favourable atmosphere of detente, the letter runs.

As is convincingly shown by polls of opinion of business circles and public of the country, Washington's full elimination of discriminatory barriers which stand in the way of development of Soviet-American trade, would be largely approved and supported in the United States. Accordingly [as received] to the recent Harris poll, 70 per cent of the Americans stand for establishment of many-sided, unhindered business links between the two countries.

A few days ago, a big group of leading American businessmen have sent a petition to the U.S. Government in which they resolutely denounced the attempts of certain political forces to use trade for exerting pressure upon the USSR in other spheres. More than 60 well-known businessmen pointed out that the present "regulation" of trade is detrimental primarily to the United States itself, unfavourably affecting its economy and still further undermining foreign trade positions of American firms.

AMERICAN OIL MONOPOLIES SEEK CONTROL OF SINAI OIL

LD261130Y Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--Taking advantages of the separate deal at Camp David, major American monopolies are stepping up economic expansion in Egypt. It follows from press reports that these plans are called upon to strengthen the United States strategic interests in that region of the Middle East. American companies pay particular attention to the Sinai oil fields, seeking to assume control over them before they are handed to Egypt following the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai.

According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the Continental Oil Company (Conoco), an American oil monopoly, obtained the right to prospect for oil and gas in the west of Sinai. Under an agreement with the General Petroleum Corporation, the Egyptian state oil company Conoco will have a monopoly on an area of close to 214,000 acres, where big oil and gas deposits are believed to be.

This U.S. oil monopoly is already prospecting on a vast area of 46 million acres in the western desert of Egypt, the Nile delta and the north of Sinai.

According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, Conoco, under a four-year contract with subsequent extension, pays Egypt five million dollars as payment. The total cost of the job is estimated at 17 million dollars. According to the original oil production is to be gradually increased from 90,000 barrels daily to 140,000 barrels.

The press also reported that in backstage talks with representative of two other American oil companies, Standard Oil of Indiana and Superior Oil Company of Houston, Egypt agreed in principle to sell Sinai oil to Israel. This is assessed here as more evidence of Cairo surrender to Washington and Tel Aviv.

TURNER: CIA TAKING STEPS TO IMPROVE 'EFFICIENCY,' SECRECY

LD261428Y Moscow TASS in English 0406 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 26, TASS--American imperialism intends to go on using the CIA as an instrument for interfering in the internal affairs of other peoples, for subverting the progressive regimes, ensuring a political evolution suiting Washington in foreign states. This follows clearly from the pronouncements of the CIA Director Stansfield Turner, who spoke this Wednesday at the National Press Club here.

The chief of the American espionage agency admitted that starting from 1947 the CIA repeatedly carried out on orders from the U.S. administration secret political missions, which he qualified as an attempt to influence developments in foreign countries in such a way as to leave the source of this influence unknown. Turner said that U.S. diplomacy, economic power and pressure, military threat were used to exert influence on other states, to prevent them from doing anything that could run counter to U.S. interests.

He admitted that the recent exposures of the criminal activities of U.S. "cloak and dagger knights," which aroused the indignation of U.S. and world public opinion, affected "negatively" the CIA ability to carry out "secret operations." He implied, however, that the CIA leadership regarded previous exposures as a thing of the past. It is now taking steps to raise the "efficiency" of the espionage agency and to prevent public exposures in the future by raising the secrecy requirements.

Stansfield Turner noted that the broadly advertised measures to "limit" the activities of the U.S. espionage agency in no way bound the hands of the CIA. He said that there was an exception to every rule, stressing that the intelligence agency retained the entire range of means necessary for achieving the set goals.

NEWSPAPER NOTES MEASURES RECOMMENDED TO END CIA LEAKS

LD261555 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 October 1978 publishes on page 3 a 1,000-word A. Seregin article on U.S. concern over recent further disclosures of CIA activities abroad and measures recommended by a subcommittee of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to prevent further leaks of secret information.

NEW U.S. LAW ON ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE RAPPED

LD261148Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 26, TASS--The American authorities have legalized the disgusting eavesdropping and surveillance operations, which are being extensively employed within the country by U.S. special services.

The U.S. President signed this Wednesday a bill which actually permits the tapping of telephone conversations, inspection of the correspondence of foreign embassies, offices, organizations, companies and of foreign citizens staying in the territory of the United States. From now on the intelligence service has the right to carry out such operations with only a formal permission of a specially set up commission of the U.S. Supreme Court.

As a decoy, the new law includes a hazily formulated stipulation on the need of reducing to the minimum any intrusion into the private life of uninvolved persons.

It is pointed out here that the law actually does not alter the "status" of the special services, but merely allows them to "emerge from the underground". It is common knowledge that for many years now the U.S. intelligence service actively engaged in telephone tapping and perlustration of correspondence.

The administration's promises to place the CIA operations under control and to limit them proved to be empty words this time, too.

ITALIAN WEEKLY REPORT ON CIA SECRET MANUAL CITED

LD261436Y Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, October 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Teterin reports:

The Italian weekly EUROPEO has published fresh data on the illegal activities of the American secret services. It reported, specifically, that the secret "manual 30-31", drawn up for the U.S. special services, stipulates the use of these organs for combatting the progressive forces, particularly, the communist parties of Western Europe, for interference in the affairs of the "friendly nations" if the situation changes in favour of left-wing forces there. Interference in the affairs of the states where U.S. troops are stationed, the instruction stresses, may assume the most diverse forms. They include diplomatic pressure of American advisers on the government and commanders of the armed forces, espionage, and, finally, "tactical operations involving direct military intervention".

A special group must be available in every country where U.S. troops are stationed, the document explains, charged with the task of supporting the governments of these countries if the "political situation in the country changes." The group, headed by the U.S. ambassador in the given country and consisting of military and political experts, EUROPEO says with reference to the secret instructions, is to render assistance "in the military, political, economic and social planes".

The unlawful activities of American special services in the country's territory has long since disturbed the Italian public. The local press has pointed out repeatedly that individual circumstances linked with the kidnapping and assassination of Aldo Moro, leader of the Christian-Democratic Party, indicate that foreign intelligence organs, including the CIA, were involved in this crime.

U.S. TRADING POSITION CONTINUES TO WORSEN; DEFICIT RISES

LD270606Y Moscow TASS in English 0553 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 27, TASS--The trade positions of the United States in the world continue steadily worsening. As the Commerce Department said, the country's foreign trade balance in Spetember was again adverse, for the 28th month in succession. The deficit was 1.69 billion dollars this time. The total deficit over the nine months of the year ran into 22.7 billion dollars, almost as much as that country's biggest ever deficit last year.

In spite of the repeated promises of the administration to achieve a reduction in the trade deficit, which is the main cause of the drop in the dollar rate, the excess of imports over exports in September grew by 70 million dollars compared with the preceding month.

CARTER ECONOMIC PROGRAM 'AT EXPENSE OF WORKING PEOPLE'

LD261758Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] President Carter has announced a program to fight inflation in the United States. Yuriy Soltan, our Washington correspondent comments:

Inflation is the most serious ailment of the American economy. The depreciation of the dollar and the rising price of goods and services are reaching a menacing scale. In the past 20 years the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen by more than 50 percent. Now not only the working people, but also people belonging to the so-called middle, well-to-do strata of society, are finding it difficult to make ends meet. Inflation threatens to cause a new jump in unemployment and even a slump in production.

This inflation has many causes, but two circumstances must be especially singled out: the disproportionate growth of military expenditures to 130 billion in the coming fiscal year; and the policy pursued by the administration and congress of pandering to the monopolies, which enjoy tax and other indulgencies, unashamedly inflated prices and in the present conditions are making record profits.

President James Carter also spoke of the (?burden) of inflation in his speech, which he called the most important he has ever made as president. But the program he proposed to fight inflation, as the Washington STAR notes, has been greeted with great skepticism by many people. Its main element is governmental control over the increase of prices and wages, a measure which almost every U.S. President since World War II has put forward to one degree or another. The present head of the Washington administration has also started along this path, which has not justified itself in the past.

It is proposed to limit the increase of Americans' wages to 7 percent a year. The increase in prices should be just .5 percent lower than it was in 1976-1977. That is, in most cases, even if this program is implemented, the rise in prices of goods will, as in the past, exceed the rise in wages. The President called these measures voluntary. However, a bulky, government controlled apparatus is being created, which will be concerned not so much with restraining the monopolies from increasing prices as with working out measures to effectively reduce the wages of the American working people.

President Carter also stressed his intention to introduce economies in government expenditure, but he made no mention of the need to reduce military expenditure. Moreover, the draft of the next financial budget, which will be submitted by the administration for examination by Congress in January of next year, again envisages an increase of several billion dollars in allocations to the Pentagon.

Commenting on the program proposed by the President to fight inflation, the DAILY WORLD says that it is of a demagogic, pre-election nature. Yet another attempt is being made, the paper stresses, to escape from the present grave economic difficulties at the expense of the working people.

NEW BILL WILL NOT ALTER EASTERN SAMOA'S 'COLONIAL' STATUS

LD260923Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[V. Kalinin article: "Eastern Samoa Against Colonialism"]

[Excerpts] In 1962 Western Samoa obtained its independence. Eastern Samoa remains a U.S. colonial possession.

In 1968 the first political parties were created on the islands, and the following year a commission to elaborate the basis for Eastern Samoa's future political status was formed.

However, Washington intends to determine the islands' future according to its own plans.

The archipelago, like many other Pacific islands, is given the role of "forward borders" in U.S. strategic plans. Declaring that the United States will continue to step up its military and political presence in the Pacific and Asia, American politicians increasingly emphasize the "island strategy." Its aim is to establish military bases on islands in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Having turned Eastern Samoa into a strategic sea base for itself, Washington is seeking to become even more firmly established in that region. But, to disguise its actions to some extent, it is resorting to a political farce. The U.S. House of Representatives recently adopted a bill under which, from 1980, this territory will be able to send a representative--admittedly without a vote--to the American Congress. Similar "representation" is given to such American possessions as the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

In an official report the authors of the Eastern Samoa bill assert that its adoption will "mitigate the idea persisting in some circles of an American type of colonialism," as well as helping to strengthen the colony's "foundations of self-government."

The United States still keeps Eastern Samoa as a colonial possession. The question of that territory's future is an integral part of the problem of decolonization.

PENTAGON AWARDS LARGE NEW ORDERS TO ARMS INDUSTRY

LD261234Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 26, TASS--American munitions corporations have received new big orders for arms from the Pentagon. The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation has been awarded order worth almost 20 million dollars under a long-range program for the construction of a fleet of atomic submarines equipped with ballistic missiles. General Dynamics will be paid 19.6 million dollars for manufacturing individual components for the Stringer missile system. The Pentagon's "golden shower" also fell on the Hughes Aircraft Corporation which was given a part of an order for building a Roland antiaircraft missile system. Over 56 million dollars have been allocated for these purposes. These and other deals are only a part of enormous spending on arms purchases. Under a military purchases program for the 1979 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 35.2 billion dollars have been allocated for the Pentagon for buying a Trident missile-nuclear system, intercontinental ballistic missiles, up-to-date planes, tanks, warships and other types of arms and military equipment.

PEKING'S POSITION ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION DEPLORED

OW270410Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Oct 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Neutron Bombs and the Peking Instigator"]

[Text] Opponents of detente in the West have always received understanding and support from Peking for whatever action they have taken against the cause of peace. This is once again proved by the Chinese propaganda machine's reaction to Washington's latest decision to begin producing components for neutron weapons.

The decision, which is contrary to the spirit of detente, has aroused strong protest from people all over the world. Noted political and social activists and newspapers in many countries are justified in pointing out that Washington's planned production of neutron bombs goes against the aspirations of the peoples of all countries and runs counter to the provision discussed at the UNGA special session on disarmament concerning "moral obligations" of all countries, and that the decision can only further promote a new and more dangerous arms race and heighten the possibility of a nuclear war. Demonstrations and other activities were staged in London, Amsterdam, Warsaw and Rome to protest the U.S. Government's decision. In fact, it has approved this horrible destructive weapon.

However, Peking is different from the rest of the world. The Chinese leaders do not oppose Washington's move to stir international tension, but on the contrary do not conceal their satisfaction. PEOPLE'S DAILY brazenly said that "the spearhead of the neutron weapon is primarily directed against the Soviet Union" and that the White House's decision on the production of the principal components of neutron weapons is a "natural" one. What "natural" things does the Peking leaderships mouthpiece see in an action in defiance of peace and detente? Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY babbled that only neutron bombs can protect the [word indistinct] from the mythical "threat from the Soviet Union."

This is not the first time that Peking's leadership has acted as an instigator. It has encouraged the imperialist clique in the West to make the dangerous move of intensifying the arms race. When the movement against a neutron weapon was on the rise at the beginning of the year, PEOPLE'S DAILY declared that neutron bombs were not "that bad." Peking's propaganda machine has vilified the Soviet proposal for mutually abandoning production of this horrible weapon. While myriads of well-intentioned people in all continents are strongly voicing their opposition to the Pentagon's plan, Peking's leaders have once again sided with those attempting to push the world onto a dangerous track. No wonder! Peking has frenziedly attacked detente, opposed any measure aimed at curbing the arms race and declare that a new world war is "inevitable," or even "desirable." By showing their admiration for the Pentagon's neutron weapon plan, Peking's leaders are trying to incite its advocates in the West to attack the Soviet Union, thus, exposing Peking's countenance as the enemy of people of all countries and peace and security.

CHINESE EMISSARIES RESPONSIBLE FOR 'HELL' IN CAMBODIA

LD261331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Bangkok, 24 October, TASS--In 1 month, approximately 1,000 refugees have arrived in Thailand from Cambodia's border province of Battambang alone. They explain their decision to leave the country by saying that unbearable living conditions have been created in Cambodia, total tyranny exists and mass extermination of people is ocurring.

Refugees report that people are persecuted not only for showing discontent with the country's existing regime but even for complaining about bad working conditions and meager food and for asking for elementary housing conditions. Death is the usual penalty for these and similar manifestations of "disloyalty," and the degree of punishment is determined without trial by local officials with the knowledge and approval of Chinese advisers.

A strict curfew has been established in the country. Residents of population centers, so refugees point out, have no right to leave the streets where they live without being checked. They are prohibited from visiting relatives in other centers. Even a man and wife can meet only by day under the supervision of third persons. At night they live apart in men's and women's barracks.

The civilian population in Cambodia is being settled in so-called "new life villages," where concentration camp routine operates. A machinegun tower is located in every camp. The residents are forbidden to own household articles, and food is prepared only communally. Elderly and young people are obliged to work 11-12 hours a day. In intervals between work meetings are held to agitate against the neighboring socialist state of Vietnam. Contrary to the facts, Vietnam is depicted as "the Cambodian people's chief enemy."

Violence has become the norm in the country. Purges are conducted systematically in the party and administrative apparatus and the army. Many party organizations have been disbanded and their leaders repressed. Mass desertion from the Cambodian Army is taking place. Servicemen are crossing the border with Vietnam and Thailand singly and in groups and giving themselves up.

Refugees say that Cambodian cities and settlements are full of Chinese emissaries and people passing themselves off as "specialists." In fact, they are behind all the events and processes taking place here, which have turned the country into a hell.

CHINA'S POLICY TOWARD SOUTHEAST ASIA ASSAILED

OW2410O7Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Excerpts] The National Trade Union and CYL congresses have not been convened in China for more than 20 and 14 years, respectively, but now these two organizations are being reconstructed. However, it is no secret to anyone in China that the current 10th National CYL and 9th National Trade Union congresses have no relation to the 9th National CYL Congress of 1964 and the 8th National Trade Union Congress of 1957. The activities of the two mass organizations were nearly brought to a halt in the first few months of Mao Tse-tung's first "Great Cultural Revolution," but the two current congresses have in no way denounced Mao for launching that counterrevolutionary movement that brought such great suffering to the Chinese people and trampled the destiny of the whole younger generation underfoot.

In addition, the present Chinese regime, distorting historical facts, has willfully failed to accurately explain the reasons for the calamities endured by the Chinese working class and youth during the first antipeople "Great Cultural Revolution." For instance, in his work report to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress, Ni Chih-fu virtually admitted that during the first "Great Cultural Revolution" the Chinese working class met the same tragic fate it had met following the counterrevolutionary coup launched by Chiang Kai-shek on 12 April 1927.

Ni Chih-fu said: In 1927, members of the working class were massacred, their leaders arrested and subjected to violence and the masses of revolutionary workers relentlessly suppressed. Ni Chih-fu continued: Forty years later, Lin Piao and the gang of four, inheriting the mantle of Chiang Kai-shek, also took extremely vicious measures against the working class. As a result, many party members, trade union cadres, shock workers and working rank and file were struggled against, beaten or tortured.

Ni Chih-fu then said: Many comrades were injured or crippled by Lin Piao and the gang of four, who intimidated people by means of fascist atrocities.

Ni Chih-fu compared the antipeople atrocities that occurred during the "Great Cultural Revolution" with those during Chiang Kai-shek's coup. It should be noted that Ni Chih-fu's comparison was based on historical facts. In citing them, however, he was attempting to blame Lin Piao and the gang of four for all the antipeople crimes committed during the "Great Cultural Revolution." He not only defended but praised Mao Tse-tung, the boss, abettor and director of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

According to Thai newspapers, Teng Hsiao-ping clearly hinted in a recent interview with Thai journalists that the Chinese leading clique has no intention of abandoning its policy of giving support to the antigovernment forces and saboteurs in Thailand. At the same time, he asserted that the Peking authorities will do their best to improve relations between China and Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. This report proves that the Chinese leading clique's policy toward various Southeast Asian countries is doubledealing and hypocritical in nature.

I think you can understand when I say that China's policy toward Southeast Asia simply cannot be trusted by the people of Thailand, Burma or any other Asian country.

REVIEW OF TASHKENT BROADCASTS ON CHINA MINORITIES ISSUE

NC270912 [Editorial Report NC] Tashkent in Uighur to Sinkiang from 26 September to 3 October carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR.

At 1530 GMT on 26 September the radio carries a talk entitled "The Liberation Organization." The commentator is quoted as saying: Thirty-five years ago, Sinkiang's patriotic elements of formed a liberation organization. "When a Kuomintang general established a despotic rule in east Turkestan, life became intolerable. Dissatisfied citizens who struggled against his rule were relentlessly suppressed." As a result, east Turkestani patriots got together in September 1943, and discussed their country's plight. "Abdulkerim Abbasov, one of the distinguished leaders of the Sinkiang revolution, appealed to his fellow countrymen to fight for their liberation. Abbasov had declared: 'If we act in unity, we can emerge victorious from this struggle.'" At a mass meeting, the revolutionary people living in the national minority regions adopted a resolution defining the purpose of their struggle. Their organization was to be known as 'the liberation organization.' "The Uighur, the Kazakh, the Kirghiz and the other nationalities living in east Turkestan were determined to fight the common enemy and to attain their freedom. This organization began to enlist members after setting up branches in various parts of Sinkiang. It had also established relations with the partisan groups already fighting the enemy. Thus, the Kuomintang forces were routed."

"On 12 November 1947, the leaders of the national liberation organization announced the formation of the east Turkestani republic. The three northern provinces of Sinkiang, which had formed the east Turkestani republic, continued to prosper afterwards."

At 1430 GMT on 28 September the radio carries this report on SINHUA dispatches: "In its dispatches to foreign countries, the SINHUA news agency reports that the Chinese state extends material and financial aid to the national minority peoples for the development of their economic and cultural institutions. This is sheer deception. This Maoist policy, which is in fact tantamount to colonialism, is intended to deceive world opinion." The radio carries another report from the Inner Mongolian radio, which says: The Mongolians want the release of their local representatives, who were detained during the savagery of the first Cultural Revolution provoked by Mao Tse-tung. This detention is described as "tyrannical and immoral."

At 1530 GMT on 30 September, the radio carries a talk on the Soviet aid extended to the newly established republic of east Turkestan 21 years ago. The commentator is quoted as saying: The recent history of the east Turkestani peoples if full of struggles. After the formation of the east Turkestani republic in the three northern provinces, the people had received extensive aid from the Soviet Union. "The national cadres actively served in all organs of the state. Public education developed and men of letters began to produce good works of art and literature. In the political arena, the cadres were trained in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

After referring to the ravages of the so-called Cultural Revolution, the commentator is quoted as saying: "However, the national minority peoples living in Sinkiang under Chinese rule were kept in ignorance and misery." The same cast carries a report from the Urumchi radio stating that the leaders of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region held a meeting at which, among other things, they discussed the discrimination to which the local workers of Sinkiang are being subjected. The report says that the national minority peoples have expressed displeasure at the Chinese leaders' chauvinistic attitude.

At 1530 GMT on 2 October the radio carries a talk concerning the criticisms levelled against the Soviet Union by the Chinese ruling circles on the treatment of minorities in the Soviet Union. The commentator is quoted as saying: The attack on Lenin, builder of socialism, and the Soviet Union is wholly based on tendentious and fictitious information. "The extent of tyranny which the Uighurs, the Tibetans and the Mongolians are currently suffering under the Maoist regime far surpasses the tyrannies suffered under the despotic rule of the Kuomintang."

The commentator then refers to the provisions of the Soviet Constitution which, he says, grant equal rights to all the peoples living in the Soviet Union. The commentator is further quoted as saying: "The Soviet Constitution stipulates punishment for any discrimination among the nationalities living in the USSR. Let us take the Soviet Uighurs as an example: They number about 200,000 in all. Nevertheless, they enjoy their own national literature. They receive education in their mother tongue. They read their own classics in Uighur and watch Uighur dramas written by Uighur dramatists and performed by Uighur actors and actresses. The Uighurs have their professors and doctors also. None of these facilities exist under Chinese rule in Sinkiang. Peking Radio alleges that the national cadres in the USSR are specifically trained for spying purposes. Article 48 of the Soviet Constitution sharply repudiates such an allegation." The above talk was entitled: "The Leninist National Policy and its Enemies in China."

PELSHE'S ACTIVITIES DURING RECENT USSR VISIT NOTED

LD261421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 24 October--A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by A.Ya Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and committee, chairman, was in Czechoslovakia 17-24 October at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During its stay in the CSSR, the Soviet delegation was received by G. Husak general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. During the cordial, comradely talk, a high assessment was placed on developing mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the unity of interests and aims between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, in the cause of building a socialist and communist society. The desire to develop and deepen this cooperation in future was stressed.

Meetings also took place between the Soviet guests and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium J. Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and A. Kapek, first secretary of the Prague CPCZ Municipal Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee delegation met with representatives of the CPCZ and CPSL and central control and auditing commissions and local CPCZ control and auditing commissions. During the meetings, there was an all-round exchange of experience of both parties' control organs' work in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The Soviet delegation toured the country, visiting the central and northern Czech regions and Bratislava. Local CPCZ leaders briefed the Soviet guests on the work results in fulfilling the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. The Soviet guests were cordially received everywhere. Meetings and talks passed in a comradely atmosphere.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES ON VISIT, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD262314Y Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today on a working visit. At Vnukovo Airport, Gyorgy Lazar was received by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Baybakov and Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Mikhail [name indistinct], charge d'affaires of the USSR Concil of Ministers [as heard], and other officials. [Word indistinct] Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION ATTENDS CULTURE DAYS IN BULGARIA

For Sofia Domestic Service coverage of the visit of the delegation led by Peter Demichev, minister of culture and CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, to Bulgaria to attend the opening of the Soviet Culture Days, see the Bulgaria section of the 26 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GROMYKO CONTINUES PARIS TALKS, ATTENDS DINNER

Bilateral, International Issues Discussed

LD261944Y Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 26, TASS--Negotiations continued today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister of France Louis de Guiringaud.

The state and prospects of development of Soviet-French relations have been discussed in the course of the negotiations. Particular attention has been paid to cooperation in the political sphere. When exchanging opinions on pressing international problems, Andrey Gromyko and Louis de Guiringaud thoroughly considered questions of limitation of the arms race and questions of disarmament in the light of the need of ensuring transition to practical measures in this sphere, and also the situation in some areas of the world, specifically in Europe, Middle East, Africa.

Speeches Exchanged At Dinner

LD262346Y Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 26, TASS--Today the French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud gave a dinner in honour of Andrey Gromyko, who is on an official visit to France.

Speaking at the dinner, Louis de Guiringaud noted that the firmly established tradition of regular political consultations with the Soviet Union, above all, meetings by the top leaders of our countries, during which the main directions of cooperation are determined, are regarded in France as an important element of Soviet-French relations.

Detente is placed in the first ranks of the problems discussed, we have stated once again the adherence of the Soviet Union and France to this policy and our common conviction that it needs to be continued. The French-Soviet dialogue has greatly facilitated in the last decade the birth of the detente process, and then played an important role in the holding and successful conclusion of the European security and cooperation conference.

If the Helsinki conference's Final Act, signed by the highest representatives of 35 states, gave birth to such considerable hopes, this happened because it was justly perceived as a promise and programme of detente. The Belgrade meeting showed that, though successes were achieved, there was still a considerable stretch of the road to traverse before the Helsinki decisions could be implemented. France sees this as a call and need for acting more vigorously to promote detente. France hopes that the Madrid meeting will make it possible to affirm new considerable successes in these fields.

We hope also that whatever conflict situations, tension of injustice exist in the world, the will to negotiations and restraint will lead to a settlement without which detente would be threatened.

Describing the situation in the Middle East, Louis de Guiringaud expressed the hope that the way will be opened to a global settlement for which France and the USSR have come out all the time, and which must be joined by all the sides concerned, including representatives of the Palestine people. France expresses the ardent desire that Lebanon could once again become a necessary factor of stability and equilibrium in that area. Successes towards deepening detente and strengthening peace, De Guiringaud went on, will help to advance the basic goal we want to achieve--disarmament. We cannot deem satisfactory a situation when the continuing arms race, both nuclear and conventional, causes legitimate concern, may disrupt security, and is devouring tremendous resources to the detriment of the tasks of development.

The talks that we held yesterday and today in the most friendly and constructive spirit bear testimony to the significance we attach to our political cooperation as a means of better acquaintance with our positions, a means of their coordination.

Let us, then, regard this cooperation as a necessary factor of peace and progress not only in Europe, but everywhere, where detente needs to be strengthened.

When meeting at the negotiations table, politicians of the Soviet Union and France find, as a rule, a common language with each other, said Andrey Gromyko in his reply speech. It can be said with confidence that the current Soviet-French talks organically blend with the process of further deepening cooperation which, thanks to the efforts of the two sides, assumes ever greater stability and reciprocal usefulness.

Our countries and peoples have more than once stood together in moments of danger, sharing common trials and tribulations. These things cannot be forgotten, becoming impressed in the memory of generations. Now, in Europe of today which for more than a third of a century has been living in peace, the Soviet Union and France are enriching long-standing traditions of cooperation with their joint activities in the field of detente and peace.

In this context Soviet-French summit meetings are of particular importance. The accords achieved during them, documents of great political import, including those signed last year by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing, laid a firm foundation. Each such meeting gives a new impulse to the expansion of bilateral relations in most diverse fields, to raising the practical results of the useful cooperation of our states in important foreign-policy matters.

For the Soviet Union we can firmly state: The line towards developing cooperation with France in every field is our invariable line. We stand for raising the role of Soviet-French cooperation in Europe and in the world as a whole. So far as we could feel, France has a similar desire, as stated by French statesmen.

We are far from belittling the importance of France's ties with other countries, just as, surely, our French counterparts realize the importance to the USSR of relations with its friends and allies and also with other states in Europe and beyond it.

But at the same time it would stretch exaggeration to say that the line of Soviet-French cooperation stands out in bold relief on the international horizon.

I think that you would agree that political realism is inherent in Soviet-French relations. This is manifested in the ability to reveal similarity of interests, to bring closer our positions on important directions of international life, with a sober account, at the same time, of the differences of the socio-political and philosophical nature. This is manifest also in that you, just as we, are not inclined to dramatize the difficulties in implementing the policy of detente, though neither are we indifferent to them.

Detente would be worth little if it could be seriously shaken by attacks of enemies against those who consistently struggle for detente and peace. The strength of the policy for detente consists in that it gives expression to the innermost hopes of all nations.

The USSR and France are partners in cooperation to strengthen detente and peace. And the indicators of this point in the right direction: Bilateral Soviet-French documents and understandings, and the Final Act of the European conference, which has proved its vitality, and which was signed by the highest political and state leaders. We firmly adhere to all of its principles and provisions and we expect the same from all participant states. This means, in particular, that the USSR, just like any other state defending its dignity and independence, will not tolerate attempts at interference in affairs which concern only itself--and no one else.

One can hardly deny that there is today no problem more vital and urgent that curbing the arms race, securing a changeover to disarmament and complementing political detente with military detente. We would like to hope that France will pay great attention to the initiatives put forward by the USSR, including those at the present session of the UN General Assembly, which are aimed at real disarmament. We welcome the fact that France is joining in the disarmament talks in Geneva and we are ready to do everything within our power to try to achieve increasing mutual understanding in this sphere. Where is the balance to weigh the tremendous gain for the cause of peace to be yielded by every practical step towards curbing the arms race, whether nuclear or conventional? What huge material assets could be released and switched over to the needs of the nations, for raising the living standards of people, for building schools, hospitals, housing, for developing science and culture?

Our talks here confirm us in the view that there are no such international problems, such areas in the world, be it the Middle East, Asia or Africa, that could not become a subject for a constructive Soviet-French dialogue, for political consultations at different levels.

Quite understandably, areas with foci of increased military danger cause special anxiety, take the Middle East. What is going on there at present? One of the states that in their time fought together against the aggressor, is now seeking a separate, anti-Arab peace.

A genuine, not illusory peace will come to the Middle East only when all the parties concerned work out a comprehensive and just settlement, when the causes that engendered this conflict are removed.

In conclusion I would like to underline the following thought: Lying ahead of the Soviet Union and France is a big and fruitful job in favour of detente, of strengthening the security of the peoples and of peace. The possibilities for such cooperation have not been exhausted. Prospects for it are open.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

ZIMYANIN ENDS FRG VISIT, LEAVES FOR HOME 26 OCT

LD261730Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hamburg--The CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary which attended the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party, left for home today. The delegation was seen off by leading officials of the German Communist Party. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1645 GMT on 26 October adds: The CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, returned to Moscow today from Hamburg, where it took part in the work of the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party.]

PATOLICHEV DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN CANADA

LD261724Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

["In the Interests of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Ottawa--The second session of the Soviet-Canadian Mixed Commission on Economic, Industrial and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has started its work here. The Soviet Government delegation is headed by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and the Canadian delegation by J. Horner, Canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce.

The Soviet delegation head was received by Canadian Prime Minister P.E. Trudeau, with whom he discussed development of Soviet-Canadian economic links. Special attention was devoted to strengthening long-term mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

He also met D. Jamieson, secretary of state for external affairs, and A. Gillespie, minister of energy, mines and resources.

VATICAN'S WORKINGS, ELECTION OF NEW POPE VIEWED

LD261159 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 19 October 1978 carries on page three a 1,400-word article by observer T. Gamkrelidze on the working of the Vatican and the election to the papacy of Cardinal Wojtyla. The commentary describes the voting procedure used to elect the pope, public interest in the Vatican's activity and the traditions and institutions of the Vatican state, and points out that a Vatican delegation participated in the all-European conference on security and cooperation and signed the Helsinki Final Act. T. Famkrelidze also states that "The majority of Vatican documents concerning international life" have, since 1963, "spoken about the papacy's positive attitude to the principles of peaceful coexistence and to detente."

He goes on to touch on relations between socialist states and the Vatican:

"The Catholic Church is seeking new ways and methods in its endeavor to entrench itself in the minds and hearts of ordinary working people who are believers. Of course, it is naive to think that anticommunist sentiments have been overcome in ecclesiastical circles. The line toward normalizing the Vatican's relations with socialist countries is still encountering active opposition by influential hierarchs who are trying to sway the papacy toward the course followed in cold war times."

Gamkrelidze then mentions how propaganda against atheism and the socialist countries is conducted by Vatican organizations in the guise of religious activity, and describes Jesuit activities.

SYRIAN, IRAQI PRESIDENTS END BAGHDAD TALKS, AL-ASAD DEPARTS

LD261802Y Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 26, TASS--Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq ended here. Under discussion were joint actions against the capitulatory policy of Egyptian President as-Sadat and attempts by the USA and Israel to impose on the Arab countries their own version of a Middle East settlement, contrary to the interests of the Arab nation. According to Baghdad Radio, Hafiz al-Asad today left for Damascus.

SYRIAN CP DECRIES CAMP DAVID, CALLS FOR UNITY WITH USSR

LD261924Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 26, TASS--The newspaper NIDAL ASH-SHA'B has published a statement by the Syrian Communist Party on the Egyptian-Israeli-American agreements in Camp David.

It says that by controlling the separate talks between the As-Sadat regime and Tel Aviv, the United States intends to undermine Egypt's national independence, expand the network of its military bases in the area, further open the Egyptian economy to infiltration by imperialist and Zionist capital, and also to use the Egyptian Army in the struggle against national liberation movements and progressive forces in Africa and the Arab World. The Syrian Communist Party holds that the Camp David agreements totally ignore such a key issue of the Middle East conflict as the Palestine problem, the statement says, and that far from facilitating a Middle East settlement they only lead to an aggravation of the situation in the region and threaten the process of detente. It is for good reason that they were received with joy by the most reactionary forces.

In the opinion of Syrian communists the new plot by imperialism, Zionism and reaction necessitates resolute reply actions. For this purpose it is necessary to achieve first of all a strengthening of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, to envigorate the support given by it to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The strengthening of friendship and coordination of actions by Arabs with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community is an important factor in the struggle against anti-Arab intrigues, the statement stresses. The USSR has always sided with the Arabs in their patriotic struggle for national independence, against aggressive pacts. It was and remains their true and sincere friend.

EGYPT 'NO LONGER STRENGTHENS' UNIFIED ARAB ACTION

LD222150Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Here is a talk by Pavel Demchenko, member of PRAVDA's editorial staff, on the Middle East situation:

There is no doubt that the Middle East is now passing through a turning point in its history. The Egyptian-Israeli separate talks have recently become the center of political discussions and press comment; more recently still, there have been the Camp David agreements.

But all this is nothing more than the outside appearance of those very deep and grave developments which have been taking place in the Arab world for years.

A statement was published in Cairo recently by the leftist party, the National Progressive Unionist Rally, to the effect that the Arab national liberation movement is passing through a crisis which began in the wake of the 1967 defeat of the Arab armies. The leaders of a number of Arab communist parties came to the same conclusion at the conference which they held at the beginning of this year. They stressed the fact that the Arab national liberation movement was passing through a period of class distinction. This conclusion was based on the process of change in some classes within Arab countries and on the change in the entire political trend of some Arab countries, particularly Egypt.

Analyzing the processes recently occurring in the Arab world, some Western political commentators describe them as being "a Suez in reverse." What does this mean?

In a few days' time, it will be the 22d anniversary of the tripartite aggression on Egypt, or the War of Suez, as it is called. There is no harm in recalling that that aggression failed dismally; The Middle East positions of imperialism collapsed one after another in its wake. President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir hoisted high the banner of national liberation, both for Egypt and other Arab countries alike. The Arab progressive forces then rallied round Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. That struggle led finally to the liquidation of nearly all pockets of colonialism in the Arab lands. Many Arab countries achieved independence after the War of Suez, such as Algeria, the Gulf states, and the PDRY. The imperialist military bases were removed from Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and Libya. Foreign capital was made to disappear from almost all fields of life in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria and the PDRY.

Why is it that they are now talking about a Suez in reverse? An adverse change is taking place in Egypt, the largest country in the Arab world. The doors of Egypt have been opened wide to foreign capital. Official Cairo (?demonstrates) its alliance with the United States in every way, and is carrying out a specific task in the interest of U.S. imperialism in Africa and in the Arabian Peninsula. Evidence of this lies in the events in Zaire, Ethiopia and around the PDRY. Last year's armed clash on the Libyan borders is further proof of how far Egypt has moved from the policy of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

Egypt no longer strengthens unified Arab action; on the contrary, it is a state which undermines Arab unity and extends a hand to U.S. imperialism, a state which is making plans to cooperate with Israel in a manner harmful to cooperation with other Arab countries. The Camp David agreements conform with the policy of U.S. imperialism, and, consequently, are proof of the change in Egyptian leadership's trend and the change of Egypt's role in the Arab world.

EGYPT'S 'HUMILIATING CONCESSIONS' TO ISRAEL CRITICIZED

LD261626Y Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 26, TASS--The United States continues to accelerate the conclusion of a separate "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel. Yesterday the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had two-hour talks with the Egyptian delegation, that is now in Washington to discuss the details of the separate deal. After the approval of the draft treaty "in principle" by the Begin government, the Israeli delegation returned today to the American capital.

As reported from Cairo, the Egyptian President as-Sadat has said that most of the points in the American draft treaty are acceptable.

Egypt assured the United States that it will press for the conclusion of "peace" within the briefest possible period of time.

Judging by everything, to sign the "peace" treaty with Israel, Egypt will have to make new humiliating concessions. It was announced in Jerusalem that the Israeli delegation will demand a number of "amendments" in the text of the document that will suit Israel alone. Israel's Minister of Justice Tamir has expressed confidence that Egypt will "consent" to these changes. Cairo's pliancy in the separate bargaining with Tel Aviv encourages the Israeli aggressors to set forth new expansionist plans, yesterday most members of the Israeli Cabinet of Ministers approved Begin's proposal to move the headquarters of the government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Arab part of Jerusalem, that is occupied since June 1967. The Begin government has thus made a new step towards annexing Jerusalem, which has been unlawfully proclaimed the capital of Israel.

On the same day, Begin told a meeting of the ruling ultrarightwing "Likud" bloc that Israel plans to "thicken" the network of paramilitary settlements set up on occupied Arab territories. As reported by UPI, about 15 million dollars will be spent on this. As a result, hundreds of new houses for Israeli colonists will be built on the West Bank of the Jordan, in the Gaza sector and on the Golan Heights. Commenting on these decisions the Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan intimated that they were adopted in accordance with the "fundamental principles" of Israeli policy. "No matter whether somebody likes this policy or not", he cynically added, "we not only have the right to continue it but are obliged to do this".

All this shows again the true essence of the Camp David agreements that were concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples. This shows that the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal under United States patronage has nothing to do with the interests of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and only facilitates the perpetuation of the results of the Israeli aggression.

FORMER LEBANESE PRESIDENT BLAMES ISRAEL FOR CRISIS

LD261536Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 26, TASS--The causes of the Lebanese crisis are Israel's expansionist policy, said Sulayman Franjiyah, a former president of Lebanon, interviewed by a correspondent of the weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI.

Israel's desire to entrench itself on Arab lands from the Nile to the Euphrates and also its stubborn refusal to satisfy the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine creates serious obstacles in the road of settling the conflict in Lebanon, he remarked.

Franjiyah sharply criticised the Lebanese conservative forces that are collaborating with Israel and confirmed that they were getting from Israel a variety of weaponry and ammunition, from fire arms to tanks. In this context he noted that certain Lebanese servicemen, actively collaborating with Israel, at the same time were on the payroll of the Lebanese state. In such conditions it was impossible to reorganise the army of the country, and its absence in the long run would lead Lebanon to political and economic failure.

The ex-President favourably accessed the role of the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces, especially the Syrian troops forming part of it.

SOUTH AFRICA FORCEFULLY MANIPULATING NAMIBIAN 'ELECTIONS'

LD261820Y Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, October 26, TASS--Regular units of the South African Army and police, supported by five para-military detachments formed from local criminals and traitors, have commenced the fulfillment of their duties to "ensure the election campaign" in Namibia.

Its commencement was officially announced in Windhoek, the administrative centre of the country. The racist South African authorities hope with the aid of armed force to entrench themselves in Namibia, which they unlawfully occupy, and impose on it a neocolonialist regime by means of the so-called "elections" early in December. For this purpose ever new contingents of South African troops, large consignments of arms, as well as American, British and West German mercenaries are being sent to Namibia.

Contrary to United Nations decisions, the racist, fascist regime of the Republic of South Africa has decided to stage in a hurry the "elections" farce so as to frustrate the United Nations decisions on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia and to remove the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), the true representative of the Namibian people, from shaping that territory's destiny. Thousands of SWAPO activists and members of its leadership have been thrown into prisons and concentration camps as part of preparations for the "elections".

A puppet grouping called the Turnhalle Democratic Alliance, consisting of outspoken racists and the venal tribal upper crust, was formed in Namibia by the occupationists and Western mining monopolies as a counterweight to SWAPO. Pretoria is doing everything to ensure the "success" of that alliance which has been provided with scores of aircraft and motor vehicles and large sums of money also by international monopolies that operate in Namibia and plunder that country's natural wealth.

According to United Nations figures, a total of more than a third of the entire territory of Namibia has been given away as concessions to American, British, French, West German, Canadian and South African corporations. The Western monopolies ship out of Namibia uranium, diamonds, gold, vanadium and other valuable raw materials. 90 per cent of the entire output of the mining industry are controlled by the "Consolidated Diamond Mines" and "Tsumeb Corporation" in which the dominant role is played by American and British capital.

During discussions of the situation in the south of Africa at the United Nations, representatives of the overwhelming majority of states noted that the continued existence of colonial, racist regimes is largely due to the support they receive from the West's imperialist monopolies. As it was stated by African representatives, the racist Republic of South Africa could not have persisted in its refusal to fulfil the repeated United Nations demands for withdrawal from Namibia, had it not been encouraged by certain influential circiles in Western countries.

They are interested in further exploiting the natural wealth and in preserving there South Africa's military springboard that is aimed against independent African states. On entering the collusion with the South African regime, the Western powers, headed by the United States, try in every way to preserve their strategic and economic positions in the south of the African Continent.

The SWAPO leadership has emphatically condemned the intention to hold the rigged "elections" in Namibia and refused to participate in that farce. SWAPO appealed to all progressive forces in the world to provide the necessary support and material aid to the people of Namibia in its just struggle for freedom and independence, against colonial oppression and the unceasing plunder of the country's natural wealth by monopolies.

NUMAYRI SEEKS TO IMPROVE SUDANESE-ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS

LD262232Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan has made a declaration on Sudanese-Ethiopian relations and ways of normalizing them. In an article, he said that he welcomed the idea of meeting President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia to discuss issues between the two countries.

Observers believe that the Sudanese president's delcaration supporting a high-level political settlement of Sudanese-Ethiopian differences is a positive indication. Such a meeting could indeed open the way for establishing neighborly relations between the two countries and normalizing the situation in the Horn of Africa. One should, however, draw attention to the fact that the Sudanese president's positive declarations were interspersed with hostile invectives against the Soviet Union, draw from the imperialist propaganda arsenal. It would have been quite welcome indeed if the failure of the Somali aggression--behind which were imperialist forces that had tried to drag certain Arab countries, including Sudan, into this adventure--had taught the amateurs a good lesson about forcefully annexing neighboring territories.

The Soviet Union has always and continues to oppose tension in any part of the world. But the Soviet Union would be an insincere friend of the developing countries and of the national liberation movements if it abandoned them in difficult times, stood idly by watching them become victims of imperialist aggression and failed to assist them. And who knows this better than Arab countries such as Sudan? As far as the desire for a settlement is concerned, one cannot but welcome it, so long as it is sincere.

LIFE IN ERITREA REPORTEDLY RETURNING TO NORMAL

LD241458Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 24, TASS--Life in the areas of Ethiopia's province of Eritrea, liberated from separatist units, is being restored to normalcy. Elections of leaders of peasant associations are underway in Eritrea everywhere. Peasants now have full possibility to enjoy the rights granted to them by the national-democratic revolution, primarily the right to land.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Today's meeting in the Moscow House of Friendship was devoted to the national day of the Republic of Zambia, Independence Day. Peter Lesa Kasanda, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the USSR, stressed that the real aid of the USSR and other socialist countries had led to important changes in the balance of forces that benefit the national liberation movement in southern Africa. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD]

INDONESIA REFUSES TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW250227Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 21 Oct 78 OW

[Leonidov commentary]

[Excerpts] Indonesia announced in Jakarta 1 month ago that the Chinese Government had invited the Indonesian foreign minister to Peking to discuss questions concerning the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. However, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja said the Indonesian Government had decided not to restore diplomatic relations with China for the time being.

Everyone knows diplomatic relations between the two countries have been suspended for over 11 years. Jakarta authorities said the obstacle to normalizing relations is China's continuing interference in Indonesia's internal affairs. At a press conference in Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja said it is necessary to heighten vigilance against China's policy because the Chinese authorities are not ready to withdraw their support from Indonesian sabotage organizations.

One should remember that it was China's crude interference in Indonesia's internal affairs more than 11 years ago that led to severing diplomatic relations between the two countries--what is known as the 30 September 1965 incident. The Chinese leaders must shoulder the greater part of the responsibility for this incident, which, as everyone knows, resulted in the death of 1 million Indonesians and 200,000 overseas Chinese there.

Recently, the number of overseas Chinese illegally entering Indonesia has increased. The Indonesian Government has a special interest in this development. A Jakarta newspaper, WORLD NEWS, said there are many Chinese agents among the overseas Chinese. After entering Indonesia, these Chinese agents have gone underground in various cities throughout the country and have actively carried out sabotage there.

Will Peking's leaders establish an armed antigovernment organization in Indonesia similar to those they established in Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines? Everyone knows Peking agents have induced overseas Chinese to work for them. It seems that Peking's leaders have also induced overseas Chinese in Indonesia to work as spies. It is quite obvious that Peking's leaders care little for the bad consequences the overseas Chinese would suffer if they participated in any reactionary, antigovernment organizations.

The Indonesian authorities believe that if Jakarta remains outside Chinese control, the possibility of sabotage by Peking's secret agents will be less. As a result, the Indonesian Government has refused to restore diplomatic relations with China.

COMMENTARY ON TENG'S VISIT, TREATY RATIFICATION ISSUED

Tanaka Meeting

LD261403Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 24 October, TASS--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is visiting Japan, today called on one of "China's old friends"--former Prime Minister K. Tanaka. He spoke highly of Tanaka who, as is known, is now on trial for bribery. The investigation established that this "old friend of China" had received 500 million yen for "assisting" in Japan's purchase of aircraft from Lockheed. Despite Tanaka's scandalous reputation, the vice premier of the PRC State Council invited him to revisit Peking.

The Japanese press is commenting on the Chinese vice premier's statement supporting the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and Japan's militarization.

The newspaper AKAHATA writes: "The Japanese-U.S. security treaty is the most important tool of U.S. ascendancy in Asia. The aim of this is aggression, war and national oppression. It is totally incompatible both with Japan's true independence and security and with peace, national liberation and the defense of the Asian peoples' national sovereignty. Teng Hsiao-ping's approval of the Japanese-U.S. treaty is a mockery of socialism's great principles. Such statements merely encourage the Japanese Government to intensify military cooperation with the United States and military preparations inside of the country and attest to Peking's hostile attitude toward Japan's democratic forces, including the communist and socialist parties and the General Trade Union Council."

Military Aspects of Visit

OW261055Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Oct 78 OW

[Borisov commentary: "Peking's Military Broker"]

[Text] The official purpose of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan is to attend the ceremonies ratifying the Sino-Japanese treaty. But a careful look at Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's personal background sheds light on another purpose of his visit.

Teng Hsiao-ping holds the titles of CCP vice chairman and vice premier. But, above all else, he is a soldier. He has held important military posts since the early 30's. He was a member of the Revolutionary Military Commission from 1949 to 1954, before becoming a vice chairman of the Defense Committee. He was purged twice and rehabilitated twice. He is now a vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and PLA chief of the General Staff.

Teng Hsiao-ping is the author of China's new offensive strategy and the PLA'S modernization plan. He delivers keynote reports and speeches at military conferences and attends military exercises. The latest exercise he attended took place on 12 October. This exercise included bomber, fighter and paratroop units. As one of the top Chinese leaders, he is personally responsible for the repeated atmospheric nuclear tests China conducts. Such tests, which have been renounced by all other nuclear powers, pose a mortal danger to the Chinese people and the people of neighboring countries including Japan.

The Chinese leadership is presently engaged in a heinous slander campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Teng Hsiao-ping is most conspicuous among those who are openly blackmailing the SRV. During Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda's recent Peking visit, Teng attacked Vietnam. Furthermore, as chief of the General Staff, he has been applying military pressure on Vietnam.

Teng Hsiao-ping supports the buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and has applauded the U.S.-Japanese security treaty on many occasions. Chinese military strategists plan to use the Sino-Japanese treaty to create the necessary conditions for forming a Japan-U.S.-China tripartite military and political alliance. This has been noted by the press of many countries. During his current visit to Japan, Teng Hsiao-ping has been saying that it is quite natural for Japan to boost the war potential of its armed forces. It is a well-known fact that he seldom makes statements and seldom grants interviews without touching on the theme of the inevitability of another war.

We can say that a sort of military-industrial complex has now been created in China and that Teng Hsiao-ping, whom the West often calls a "pragmatist," is evidently one of the leaders of that complex. But his pragmatism is, in fact, one that calls for gearing the modernization plan to primarily military purposes.

To promote routine Sino-Japanese military cooperation, a Chinese military delegation led by PLA Deputy Chief of General Staff Chang Tsai-chien, a Teng Hsiao-ping aide, recently visited Tokyo. According to the press, the Chinese visitors sought to obtain the latest weapons from Japan, in addition to the weapons they were seeking from Western European countries and the United States. Now the PLA chief of General Staff himself is visiting Japan.

In Japan, Teng Hsiao-ping, the soldier, showed his interest in military affairs. In his efforts to seek an ally and weapons, he has not been bothered at all by the peace clause contained in the Japanese Constitution, by the Japanese people's aversion to war or by the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese public for a lasting peace. His indifference to the feelings of the Japanese public was graphically illustrated by his talks with former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who, as is known, has been charged with accepting bribes in the Lockheed affair. His visit with Kakuei Tanaka was not accidental; they both are interested in American aircraft.

This then is Teng Hsiao-ping, a man who has never bothered to hide his militaristic ambitions. His visit to Japan should provide a better understanding of the nature of the Sino-Japanese treaty itself, which has nothing to do with "peace and friendship" as is so loudly advertised.

Danger in Ratification

LD262138Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo--If there were any illusions in Japan about Peking's policy and the Sino-Japanese treaty, then the visit by the vice premier of the PRC State Council to Tokyo opened the eyes of many Japanese to the danger with which the signing of this treaty is fraught.

If one compares what Teng Hsiao-ping said with what was written by the Japanese press, one gets the impression that it was not so much a question of a treaty between two countries as of differences in their views on the world situation.

Teng Hsiao-ping was preaching "the inevitability of world war" and was trying to throw together a Far Eastern pact and include Japan in it without asking the Japanese their opinion about this. Without citing any facts he asserted that by signing the treaty Japan had allegedly undertaken some sort of "special obligations," although in the opinion of the Japanese there was nothing of the sort. He was also calling for some "collective actions." Teng Hsiao-ping's smiles, the TOKYO SHIMBUN writes in this connection, hide Peking's global offensive against Japan in accordance with China's international strategy. China is striving to draw closer to Japan and attract it into joint actions against the USSR.

Teng Hsiao-ping's persistence in trying to attach Japan to Peking's policy which is aimed against the policy of peace, detente and cooperation between the peoples led to Prime Minister T. Fukuda's being forced to state: "The strengthening and development of friendly relations between Japan and China do not mean that the two countries have entered into collusion and established exclusive relations; and it should not have a harmful influence on relations with third countries."

Teng Hsiao-ping's visit once again showed what Peking's real motives were when it sought to conclude a treaty with Japan. "China differs from Japan, ASAHI stresses, in assessing the Sino-Japanese treaty as one of the links in its world strategy. Undoubtedly, a heavy load has been placed on the shoulders of Japanese diplomacy. Circles close to the government consider that the number of negative factors in this treaty is increasing all the time."

Time will show what line Japan will adhere to in the future and whether it will be farsighted enough not to allow itself to be drawn into the wake of Maoist China's dangerous policy. Anxiety about this is being clearly expressed in Japan. "The fact is, writes MAINICHI, that the drawing together of Japan and China on the basis of the present treaty is regarded on the international arena as the creation of a new Sino-Japanese bloc in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. Thus, the independence and integrity of Japanese diplomacy has been put in doubt."

But what the press is now warning against was quite clear even before the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty. Nevertheless, it was signed and ratified. Those who signed the treaty were hardly so naive that they did not know this.

And the point of the matter, of course, is not Teng Hsiao-ping's lack of ceremony. He has long been known as a politician who pushes his way through. It is a question of something much more serious--how and in what direction Japan's future course is being programmed.

New York--The New York TIMES called Teng Hsiao-ping a guest who displayed the ability to annoy the normally calm Japanese. Commenting on the visit, the newspaper writes: The Japanese are beginning to understand that the vice premier of the PRC State Council went to Tokyo to try to force them to change their views. He is demanding a sharp increase in military expenditures and a harsher policy toward the USSR, and he is reiterating the need to prepare for war.

All political parties including the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the newspaper notes, hold a very cautious position regarding defense expenditures and no one is striving for a confrontation with the USSR which Teng Hsiao-ping is demanding of Japan. Many Japanese are expressing dissatisfaction with his interference in the internal affairs of the country.

They feel that Teng Hsiao-ping, as the government's guest should not have visited former Prime Minister K. Tanaka who in 1974 was forced to leave his post because of angry [words indistinct] and is now on trial.

Summing up the results of Teng Hsiao-ping's stay in Tokyo, the New York TIMES writes that in commentaries by official Japanese representatives notes of caution are sounding ever louder. The joyful hopes aroused by the recently completed treaty with China are rapidly being dispersed and are giving way to a cautious position concerning future relations with China.

'Phony Alliance'

OW260556Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 25 Oct 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The imperialist press is pointing out with gratification that the first high-level Chinese leader to visit Japan since 1949, that is, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, is Teng Hsiao-ping. A Japanese Foreign Ministry representative had said that up to now no Chinese minister had ever visited Japan. The important point is to make the Chinese feel that they are doing the right thing. Indeed, Peking's leaders, more than anyone else, feel that they are doing the right thing. There is not the slightest doubt about this. Otherwise, they would not have worked so hard for so long toward concluding the Sino-Japanese treaty, nor would they have made so much blustering anti-Soviet propaganda in order to sign the treaty.

Teng Hsiao-ping is not at all embarrassed by the warm welcome he has received in Japan. On the contrary, he is pleased. As to the ritual of calling on the Japanese emperor, Teng Hsiao-ping feels it is a matter of course, even though he is neither the head of state nor government. Of course, he would like very much to be in these positions, if only to meet the Japanese emperor as the ruler of a country and not as just an assistant. Japanese authorities would naturally be happy if Teng Hsiao-ping were an emperor. But it doesn't really matter if he is not an emperor. The important thing is that Teng Hsiao-ping represents Chungnanhai's desire to seek closer ties with Tokyo's militarist clique by submissively visiting them.

In the past, the ardent pro-Japanese figure Wang Ching-wei also called on the Japanese emperor. But then he did so as the head of a national government. He collaborated with the Japanese occupation authorities on an anticommunist basis and asked for the visit in order to enhance his own status. If there are people today who seek the dubious honor Wang Ching-wei once obtained, they should remember that cooperation with Japanese aggressors led to the plundering of China's wealth and slaughtering of its people.

When the Japanese invaded China, they liked to use the words "ti hsi" [handshake] claiming that they meant Sino-Japanese cooperation on an equal, mutually beneficial basis. However, a Chinese-Russian dictionary published in Peking in 1977 gives the correct meaning of this expression. The dictionary indicates that "ti hsi" means to lead and to help. This kind of cooperation implies a phony alliance with Japan, the senior partner, slapping China, the junior partner, on the back. It is apparent that there are still forces in Tokyo longing to infiltrate China and turn it into their semicolony. Teng Hsiao-ping is playing a supporting role for these forces in the new "ti hsi."

SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES 'WARY' OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

LD251616Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 25, TASS--The signing of the Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" is making Southeast Asian countries more wary. According to dispatches of correspondents of Japanese newspapers from the capitals of the ASEAN member-countries, concern and anxiety is being expressed there over political and economic consequences that Tokyo-Peking rapprochement will lead to.

The press points to divergencies in the statements made by Japanese and Chinese leaders on the aims of the treaty. If the Japanese side invariably stresses that it does not intend to cooperate with China in modernizing the Chinese Armed Forces and in Peking's foreign policy actions against third countries, the Peking leaders make it clear in no uncertain terms that they would like to use the treaty with Japan for drawing it into their strategy in Asia and for building up China's own combat might.

Considering the unfavourable response in Southeast Asian countries to the process of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement, the Government of Japan has taken a number of political and economic actions to dispel well-justified apprehensions of the ASEAN member-countries concerning preservation of stability and security in Asia in the new conditions. The Japanese foreign minister, S. Sonoda, has already visited Southeast Asia. He was followed by a delegation, headed by president of the trade corporation "Marubeni," T. Matsuo, with the government's proposals on the development of economic cooperation.

But local observers doubt that the Japanese Government will manage to easily neutralise the consequences of conclusion of a treaty with Peking, which are unfavourable to Japan.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-JAPAN NORMALIZATION NOTED

OW260136Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] A meeting sponsored by the Soviet-Japanese Association was held on 19 October at the National Friendship Hall in Moscow marking the 22d anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Speaking at the meeting, Professor Popov, vice chairman of the Soviet-Japanese Association, stressed the need of further expanding and deepening the neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. He noted that Japan and the Soviet Union are successfully cooperating with each other in the economic and cultural fields. He then expressed the hope that bilateral relations will also further develop in the political field.

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JAPAN

LD261126Y Moscow Tass in English 1109 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 26, TASS--A Soviet trade-union delegation, headed by Vasiliy Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, has arrived here at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions. The delegation will have talks with leaders of the Japanese trade union centres.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PENZENSKAYA OBLAST, PRIMORSKIY KRAY MEET GRAIN TARGETS

LD2620147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Agricultural workers of Penzenskaya Oblast and Primorskiy Kray have fulfilled the grain procurement plans. According to data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 1.16 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators in Penzenskaya Oblast, and in Primorskiy Kray 114,000 tons. Farms of Penzenskaya Oblast and Primorskiy Kray have fully laid in supplies of grain seed for next year's harvest. Although the total grain procurement plan was fulfilled in Penzenskaya Oblast, the plan for sales of rye, groats and pulse crops was not fulfilled.

RSFSR OBLASTS FALL SHORT IN NONGRAIN CROP SALES TO STATE

LD2610057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Agricultural workers in Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya, Belgorodskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain to the state, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

State silos have received 1.55 million tons of grain from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Voronezhskaya Oblast, and 1.17 million tons from those in Tambovskaya Oblast. Farms in Belgorodskaya Oblast have overfulfilled their socialist pledges by selling the state 865,000 tons of grain. Workers in Lipetskaya Oblast delivered to procurement points 760,000 tons of grain.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully insured for themselves seed for grain crops for next year's harvest.

In fulfilling state plans for grain purchases, farms in Voronezhskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts failed to fulfill their plans for sales of rye, groats and legume crops; Tambovskaya Oblast farms those for food crops and groats; and Lipetskaya Oblast farms those for food crops, groats and legume crops.

Sale of grain to the state continues.

SUCCESSFUL SUNFLOWER, POTATO HARVEST FIGURES REPORTED

LD261405 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 October 1978 frontpages a 200-word TASS report headed "Filling the Storehouses." It reports success in fulfilling socialist pledges in Khersonskaya Oblast, which has delivered "95,200 tons of sunflowers to the motherland's storehouses, as against a pledge of 93,000 tons," and in Belorussia, where "more than 2 million tons of potatoes" have already been sold to the state.

BRIEFS

PRIMORYE BUCKWHEAT HARVEST--The harvest plan for buckwheat has been fulfilled by Primorye farms. The gross harvest surpassed 150,000 quintals of grain, and over 100,000 quintals of buckwheat have been delivered to hulling mills against a plan of 70,000 quintals. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW]

NEW SATELLITE SERIES LAUNCHED FOR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

LD271035Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The launching of one carrier rocket with the artificial earth satellites Radio-1, Radio-2, and Cosmos-1045 has been carried out in the Soviet Union.

On satellites Radio-1 and Radio-2, equipment is installed for amateur radio communications and for VUZ students to conduct scientific-technical experiments and study work.

On the satellite in the Cosmos series, equipment is installed designed to continue space research, a radio system for the precise measurement of an orbit's elements, and a radiotelemetry system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments.

Communications sessions via the Radio-1 and Radio-2 satellites will be conducted in accordance with the planned program.

Data necessary for the organization of amateur radio communications will be published in the press and will be announced via the radio stations of the central radio club and the reception-and-command posts of the USSR DOSAAF.

Control of the operation of the satellites Radio-1 and Radio-2 and the reception and processing of the information coming from them is done by ground reception-and-command posts of DOSAAF.

The creative collectives of VUZ students and radio amateurs of the USSR DOSAAF, which have created the Radio-1 and Radio-2 satellites and the ground reception-and-command posts, dedicate this space experiment to the 60th Komsomol anniversary.

The launch of Radio-1, Radio-2 and Cosmos-1045 took place on 26 October. The orbiting period of the satellites is 120.4 minutes. Their apogee is 1,724 km and perigee 1688 km; inclination of the orbit is 82.6 degrees. The satellites Radio-1 and Radio-2 have the international registry index RS.

PROGRESS-4 CARGOSHIP 'CEASES EXISTENCE' OVER PACIFIC

LD261804Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 26, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The Progress-4 Soviet automatic freight ship, that was put into near-terrestrial orbit on October 4, has completed its flight.

On fulfilling the flight program, Progress-4 was oriented in space on commands from earth and its engine was switched on at 19 hours 28 minutes. As a result of deceleration, the ship embarked on a descent trajectory, entered dense layers of the atmosphere over the set area of the Pacific, and ceased its existence.

The crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 orbital complex is continuing studies and experiments. Today Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov conducted visual observations and took pictures of the earth's surface under the program of studying the environment.

A new technological experiment in the field of studies of materials in space has been completed. Its purpose was to obtain a monocrystal of cadmium telluride, a semiconductor material.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally, and the cosmonauts feel well.

INTERCOSMOS-18 TASKS, EQUIPMENT TO STUDY ATMOSPHERE REPORTED

LD251352Y Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov writes: A new artificial satellite, Intercosmos-18, was launched into space last night. It represents a universal automatic orbital station carrying a set of scientific instruments for studying electromagnetic connections between the earth's magnetosphere and ionosphere.

It was reported by specialists of the Intercosmos Council, the USSR Academy of Sciences. This blast-off, prepared by scientists and engineers of Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, is directly linked with the international magnetospheric research project which involves scientific centres of 50 countries. The satellite will make a global cross-section of the "magnetic house" in which our planet lives. Instruments designed jointly by scientists of different countries will be used in the experiment.

The physicists of the Soviet Union and Romania have developed an original highly sensitive magnetometer which can register the slightest oscillations of the magnetic field. The instruments developed jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR can fully characterise all the particles involved in the transfer of electromagnetic waves. Specialists of the Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences of Czechoslovakia, prepared an onboard computer for the satellite. During the flight it will process instrument readings and transmit ready data to reception centres in the socialist countries. Such a method of information processing is a new development aboard Intercosmos satellites.

The present space experiment was carried out at several levels. At top level, in outer space, the magnetospheric cross-section is made by the satellite. At the middle level--up to 40 kilometres--air balloons, launched from the Swedish scientific polygon in Kiruna will join in the program. The air balloon "support" of the space flight involves specialists of Austria, France, Sweden and the Soviet Union who are cooperating under the Sambo international program. Ground ionospheric stations will conduct observations simultaneously. One of them will be functioning aboard the research vessel "Cosmonaut Georgiy Dobrovolskiy" of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

COSMONAUT DISCUSSES SPACEFLIGHT TECHNOLOGY, PAST SUCCESSES

LD250858Y Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--The construction in the Soviet Union of orbital stations with changeable crews and of the freight ship Progress marks a step forward on mankind's way toward interplanetary travel. Soviet scientists regard such complexes as man's highway to outer space, Soviet Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov writes in PRAVDA today. He was the first man in the history of astronautics to have made a space walk and took part as the commander of the soviet crew in the Soyuz-Apollo test project (1975).

In Leonov's opinion stations similar to Salyut-6 may become "cosmodromes in orbit" launching sites, where cosmonauts will take part in putting together interplanetary ships and testing their systems and pass through a period of acclimatisation, so to say. It has been estimated that a journey to mars and back will take two years and eight months. Such a long expedition will require not only technical preparation but also a solution of a number of other problems, Leonov writes. Then he touches upon such problems of long space flights as psychological compatibility of crew members and "sensory hunger".

In designing Soyuz spacesships and Salyut orbital stations Soviet specialists showed great concern for the cosmonauts. But still greater demands will naturally be made on the design of interplanetary ships, Aleksey Leonov writes.

The experience of space flights shows that no small successes have been achieved in solving the psychological problems of such flights. They are based, first of all, on the high moral qualities of Soviet cosmonauts, men of duty and courage for whom communist moral standards are a law of life and conduct, the article says. It is for over four months now that Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz research complex. An important contribution to their success was also made by psychologists who took into account the previous experience of long space flights.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

LD261926Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] The scientific-practical conference on the introduction of plasma technology in processing metals in machinebuilding ended in Leningrad today. Prospects were outlined for the production of equipment for the plasma processing of metals.

Taking part in the conference was Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

BRIEFS

ACADEMICIANS VISIT KHABAROVSK--A group of scientists led by Academician Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Academician Aleksandr Vasilyevich Sidorenko, vice president of the academy, arrived in Khabarovsk yesterday. The scientists met with the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv of Khabarovsk today. Lev Konstantinovich Obushenkov, second secretary of the Khabarovsk Kraykom, opened the meeting. Academician Aleksandrov said in his address that the scientists' visit was to familiarize themselves with the work of the work of the Far Eastern Affiliate of the USSR Academy of Sciences and to coordinate its activities with those of the Siberian Affiliate and other units of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW]

ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION--A 300-kilometer winter road between Bilibino settlement and the Zelenyy Mys arctic seaport has been put into operation 1 week ahead of schedule. Today more than 40 large tractors, dumptrucks, gasoline carriers and K-700 tractors with trailers left Bilibino on their first trip. These vehicles will transport nearly 200,000 tons of various cargo delivered to the Zelenyy Mys port from Murmansk, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Nakhodka and Vanino. Another winter road from Mys Shmidta to Polyarnyy is being readied. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 18 Oct 78 OW]